FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PALESTINIAN GROUPS REACT TO CAMP DAVID ACCORDS

PLO Executive Committee Meeting

JN181603Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to Arab World 1500 GMT 18 Sep 78 JN

[Text] The PLO firmly rejects the outcome of the Camp David summit and considers the results of this meeting as a continuation of the conspiratorial policy in which traitor Anwar as-Sadat, who took part in it, has abandoned Palestine, Jerusalem, the Palestine cause, the Palestinian people, the PLO and the Golan heights. This is contained in a commentary by the political editor of the Palestinian news agency, WAFA, broadcast in Beirut today. The radio correspondent has learned that the PLO Executive Committee and the Palestinian command will hold an urgent meeting tonight under brother Abu 'Ammar to study the results of the Camp David summit. Our correspondent added that during this urgent meeting the discussion will deal with the details of the serious results of the Camp David summit. The conferees will also issue an important statement explaining the stand of the Palestinian revolution toward the current events. The radio correspondent has also learned that the meeting will draw up plans for the confrontation and will form the basic line to face the third disengagement agreement which traitor As-Sadat has signed with terrorist Begin and Jimmy Carter.

Zuhayr Muhsin Comments

JN181401Y Damascus SANA in Arabic 1330 GMT 18 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Damascus, 18 September--Zuhayr Muhsin, chairman of the PLO Military Department and secretary general of the As-Sa'iqah organization, commented to a SANA correspondent on the Camp David summit results. He said: "What took place at the Camp David summit is complementary to the traitorous steps which As-Sadat began when he signed the Sinai agreement. We are not concerned with the details of the agreement As-Sadat has reached, because in principle we reject and condemn treason in form and substance without knowing the details."

He said: We will not recognize as legitimate any agreement signed by As-Sadat either in the name of the Palestinian Arab people or in the name of the Arabs or even in the name of Egypt itself. As-Sadat concluded the first traitorous agreement in September 1975 and thus actually quit the circle of struggle against the enemy at that time. However, this did not prevent us from continuing our national armed struggle. Any new agreement will not prevent us from continuing our revolution and struggle based on the faith of the masses of our people and on the steadfastness of Syria in particular and on the front of steadfastness which represents the national and pan-Arab course opposed to As-Sadat's traitorous and capitulatory line. He further said: Our resolution is to continue our confrontation under all circumstances. We are able to continue and carry out this resolution. We have strong allies who can support us in the fact of the Zionist-U.S.-As-Sadat alliance. We will eventually triumph. As-Sadat and his treasons will inevitably fall.

Khalid al-Hasan Comments

AU190916Y Rome ANSA in English 0810 GMT 19 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Rome, September 19 (ANSA)--The Mideast peace accords worked out between Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin in talks with the United States chief-of-state Jimmy Carter at Camp David are certain to touch off new Palestinian military operations, according to Khalid al-Hasan, the Palestinian National Council (parliament) Foreign Affairs Office chairman.

Speaking to a press conference last night in Rome, Khalid al-Hasan, the top political adviser of Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) leader Yasir 'Arafat, predicted that the entire Middle East is set for a period of instability. Europe, he said, "will have to chose sides. A stance not in favor of Palestinian rights", he warned, "will create a situation whereby all the nations against Egypt will also line up against Europe". Still on the issue of taking sides in the wake of this latest development, Al-Hasan lamented that "the Camp David accords dealt a serious blow" to pan-Arab solidarity.

Addressing his remarks to Europe, the Palestinian Foreign Affairs Office chairman appealed for an attitude on the continent deifferent from the United States' outlook. "The European community or the single states within the community", he said, "must assume autonomous positions". Once again he raised [the question of] the peril of repercussions on "economic relations between Europe and the Middle East", if these positions are not in favor of the Palestinians' legitimate rights.

Khalid al-Hasan then argued that the Camp David accords constitute "As-Sadat's total surrender to Begin" and that the signatories of the documents will bear "the full responsibilities for the operations which the Palestinians will put in motion". Following up on this statement, the Palestinain official said that "no one has the right to pin down just where these acts will take place", and added that, "It is not easy to speak of moderation to a people as desperate as the Palestinians. Everything will be permissible to the Palestinians to avoid political liquidation".

Al-Hasan also forecast "new acts of violence in Lebanon to bring pressure to bear on the Syrian position" and a "blow up" between the two Yemens with consequent grave perils posed for the security of the entire Persian Gulf region and a curbing of the Saudi Arabian role in the affairs of the region.

Shifting his focus slightly, Al-Hasan affirmed that if Iraq fails to join the "rejection front", the Iraqi-Syrian conflict "will take a turn for the worse".

The Palestinian Foreign Office chairman then took a look into the motives behind the Camp David accords and said that Carter "wanted a solution, whatever it was, to be able to use it on the electoral front, and he achieved his aim, even if it was unpleasant.

"As far as we are concerned", he said in conclusion, "there are no hawks and doves. There is only that which is right and that which is wrong. When circumstances call for the use of words, to take up arms would be wrong, and vice-versa. Fatah has thus far led the Palestinian struggle with policy and word, but we also know how to demonstrate that we are able to do so also by military means".

PNC's Al-Fahum Comments

JN181520Y Damascus SANA in Arabic 1340 GMT 18 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Damascus, 18 September--Khalid al-Fahum, chairman of the Palestine National Council [PNC], has made the following statement to a SANA correspondent on the results of the Camp David summit:

News agencies reported this morning that two agreements were signed at the Camp David summit. The first was the so-called agreement on the principles and intentions concerning the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The agreement says that during a 5-year transitional period this Palestinian land will be under self-rule.

The Israeli occupation forces will remain in the positions they choose in this territory. This frankly means the continuation of Israeli occupation. In this respect I would like to refer to President Carter's statement after the signing of the two agreements. He said that this agreement is in harmony with the spirit of Resolution 242.

The second agreement corcerns Egypt. It provides for signing a reconciliation agreement [itifaqiyat sulh] between Egypt and Israel within 3 months. This period will be immediately followed by the exchange of ambassadors. After that, and within a period of 9 months, the Israeli army will begin to withdraw from certain parts of the occupied Sinai. The status of the settlements in the Sinai will be left for future negotiations.

Al-Fahum continued by saying: Obviously the Camp David results mean nothing more than granting all the concessions which Israel demanded. This summit has given Israel the right to stay in occupied Palestinian land, that is, to continue the occupation. Self-rule under the umbrella of occupation is nothing more than making the occupation legal. Frankly, this means As-Sadat has relinquished in a capitulatory manner the Palestinian people's struggle and their inalienable national rights as outlined at the Arab summit conferences in Algiers and Rabat. These rights are the Palestinian people's right to return to their homeland, to determine their future and to establish their independent state on the soil of Palestine without conditions.

By signing these agreements, As-Sadat has relinquished all the aims of the Arab nation. He has given the enemy the right to keep the occupied Arab land and put an end to the state of war, creating a state of normal relations at a time when Israelis insist on keeping the territory and rejecting the inalienable rights of the Palestinian Arab people.

Al-Fahum further said that the Camp David agreements do not touch at all on the Palestinian people's right to return to their homes and property, nor do they mention the Palestinians' right to self-determination or Israel's complete withdrawal from the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories. Thus we can say that President as-Sadat has offered Israel all that it demanded without receiving even a meager payment in return. Thus the so-called Camp David agreements are in fact surrender agreements. A just peace can only be achieved on the basis of a just solution to the substance of the Middle East problem, that is, the Palestinian question.

By signing these agreements, As-Sadat has also flouted the Rabat Arab summit resolutions which emphasize that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. He also contravened the decision of our Palestinian Arab people inside and outside Palestine not to have As-Sadat or any other ruler negotiate on their behalf.

Concluding his statement, Al-Fahum stressed that the only sides that have benefited from the Camp David agreements are Israel and the United States. Our Palestinian Arab people consider the signing of these two agreements by President as-Sadat to be against their aspirations, ambitions and struggle. We are confident that our Palestinian Arab people and the masses of our Arab nation will adopt the necessary stand to confront and foil any agreement that is detrimental to the interests of the Palestinian people in particular and the Arabs in general.

PFLP Spokesman Comments

JN181254y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1230 GMT 18 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Beirut, 18 September--The Palestinian resistance has categorically rejected all the settlement agreements signed between Anwar as-Sadat and enemy Prime Minister Menahem Begin.

Bassam Abu Sharif, official spokesman of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, has commented on the Camp David agreements and said that As-Sadat has no right to determine the future on behalf of the Arab masses and the Palestinian people.

He added that the agreements signed by As-Sadat are a part of the series of treasonous concessions As-Sadat has presented within the framework of the settlement since the cease-fire after the October War. Abu Sharif added that information indicates that there are secret agreements, namely As-Sadat's approval of joint investment projects in Sinai with U.S. participation as well as his approval of a U.S. plan to strike at the African liberation movements.

Asu Sharif urged all the Palestinian and Arab national forces to confront the plot. He also called upon the Palestinian factions to (?implement) the Tripoli document and to draw up adequate programs for unifying these factions and liberating the occupied territories.

ALF Comments

JN182205Y Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 18 Sep 78 JN

[Excerpt] The Palestinian resistance organizations have condemned the Camp David conference for treason and denounced all the agreements of surrender which were signed by Egyptian ruler As-Sadat with the Zionist enemy. The organizations consider these agreements to be a betrayal of the Arab nation and its central cause of Palestine.

The Central Committee of the Arab Liberation Front has announced its condemnation and denunciation of all the results of the conference. It described the results as a crowning of all capitulatory arrangements since the end of the October War. In a statement today the front reviewed the steps taken by the compromisers and affirmed that the Arab capitulatory forces are striving to liquidate the Palestinian cause and to force the Arab people to accept the political reality of the Zionist entity.

In a statement by its official spokesman this evening, the front said that the outcome of the Camp David summit is an imperialist-Zionist-reactionary plot to liquidate the central cause of the Arab people.

SAUDI ARABIA

RIYADH CITES PALESTINIAN REACTIONS TO CAMP DAVID

LD182305Y Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpt] PLO representative in Paris Ibrahim as-Sus has said that the Camp David agreements have ignored Palestinian national rights. He added that the PLO still objects to any agreement between Egypt and the Zionists. The Zionist radio said today that Ilyas Frayj, the mayor of Bethlehem, called on the Palestinians not to reject the Camp David agreements before studying them seriously.

Cites MENA on Carter Support

LD182307Y Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The MIDDLE EAST NEWS AGENCY has pointed out that the question of Jerusalem will be a special issue to be tackled within the framework of contacts between U.S. President Carter and Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat. The agency has learned that in his contacts regarding occupied Jerusalem, President Carter will define the American position on Jerusalem--a position which (?states) that Jerusalem is an intregal part of the West Bank and that any past or future changes in this status are all considered unlawful measures. The agency says that this is considered a pledge from U.S. President Carter to support the Arab point of view for the return of Arab Jerusalem as part of the West Bank.

CROWN PRINCE FAHD MEETS WITH PLO DELEGATION

LD181810Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1615 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Riyadh--His Royal Highness Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the deputy prime minister, received 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, the PLO official spokesman, and the accompanying delegation at 1900 at his office in Al-Ma'dhar Palace. Abu Mayzar and the accompanying delegation arrived last night on a visit to the kingdom.

LONDON AL-'ARAB INTERVIEWS SECOND DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER

LD181115Y London AL-'ARAB in Arabic 15 Sep 78 p 3 LD

[Interview granted by Amir 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister of the Saudi Council of Ministers and head of the National Guard, to AL-'ARAB correspondent in Paris--date not given]

[Text] [Question] How does the kingdom exercise its influence in order to tip the scales in favor of the Arabs against Israel at the Camp David talks and what, in your opinion, would be the consequences of the failure of the negotiations?

[Answer] There is no doubt that everyone following the course of events knows well that Saudi Arabia has not spared and will not spare any efforts to support the right of our Palestinian brothers to determine their future and to regain all the land that was occupied during the 1967 war.

In its effort to attain this goal the kingdom follows an objective diplomacy. It believes that Arab solidarity is the right approach to solving all the problems of the area. For every action that does not stem from oneself will not benefit oneself. Israel does not draw its strength from itself. First it draws such strength from the division of the Arab rank and, second, from the foreign aid showered on it. Therefore, I believe that disagreement on methods should not distract our attention from the goal. Tactics often follow a winding course in order to reach the goal or strategic goals. But such a winding by no means implies that the goals have changed, been forgotten or abandoned. Therefore disagreement over methods--that is, on tactics--under no circumstances should create division among the Arabs.

We as Arabs, unless we deal with our problems with our ranks and voice united, will never be able to solve any of these problems regardless of how vast our resources or how many weapons we possess both in quality and quantity. As to your question on the consequences of the failure of the Camp David negotiations, there is no doubt that they would be ugly and serious and their effects might transcend the area and affect the whole world.

I believe that the time has come for the Israeli entity to know that the road to peace is not through arrogance, obstinacy, usurpation, aggression and the denial of the fundamental rights of peoples, namely self-determination. I believe that the leaders of the Zionist entity must go back to their history and draw lessons from it. I am sure that then they will realize that all the calamities that have befallen the Jews since the Roman Empire and up to the days of Hitler were the result of their hostile isolationism and their inability to live in peace with their neighbors.

[Question] According to reports, your government this year bought U.S. arms valued at more than $2.5 billion--that is, double the amount purchased by Israel and Iran. What are the reasons for the kingdom's intensive armament, considering that it has already bought vast quantities of arms from Britain, France and other European countries?

[Answer] I can assure everyone that Saudi Arabia's purpose in arming itself, which you described as intensive, was never for committing aggression against anybody. It only seeks to establish an effective armed force which will be and will remain in the service of Arabism and Islam. The vast wealth with which God has endowed the Arabian Peninsula and the Arab world in general has made the Arab world the target of covetous people who believe in usurpation and aggression and not the exchange of benefits as a means of dealing with other peoples. Therefore, we are arming ourselves only in order to defend our peoples and their resources and not out of a desire to annex and commit aggression. I believe, and every reasonable person believes, that this is a natural and legitimate right that should never be overlooked or be subject to discussion. Our religion has ordered us to be strong and to shun any wrongdoing or aggression.

UAE PETROLEUM MINISTER RECEIVED BY KING KHALID

LD182230Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1555 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Riyadh, 18 Sep, (SNA)--His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received UAE Petroleum Minister Mani's ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah at 1800 this evening at Al-Ma'dhar Royal Palace in the presence of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, deputy prime minister; His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of defense and aviation; and Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, minister of petroleum and mineral resources.

UAE

ABU DHABI DAILIES CONDEMN CAMP DAVID SUMMIT

JN190917Y Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0830 GMT 19 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 19 September--The UAE dailies today condemn the Camp David agreement signed by Egypt, Israel and the United States. AL-WAHDAH says that the results of the agreement are tantamount to the usurpation of Palestine in 1948. The paper wonders: What is the significance of a peace which does not involve the occupied territories in the Golan and does not recognize the right of the Palestinian people to establish their state? In its editorial entitled "Our Stand," the paper says that this agreement hammered the last nail in the coffin of Arab solidarity and achieved for Israel the things it failed to achieve in four wars against the Arabs.

AL-ITTIHAD says that the losers are the Arabs and nobody else. It adds that the road is still open to Egypt to rejoin the Arab action and to depart from the slippery road of unjustified partial solutions and concessions which are only aimed at achieving the objectives of the imperialist-Zionist scheme. The paper calls for holding an urgent Arab summit in which matters will be discussed calmly.

Commenting on the Camp David agreement, AL-FAJR says that the Arab nation is heading toward a fateful stage and is therefore requested to unify its stands to confront all the plots. This stage, the paper adds, makes it incumbent upon the Arab nation to utilize every minute before events drag the Arabs into long sufferings.

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS HOME FROM IRAN

JN181450Y Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1420 GMT 18 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 18 September--Foreign Minister Ahmad Khalifah as-Suwaydi returned home this morning from Tehran after a 1-day visit to Iran.

YEMEN--YAR

PRESIDENT RECEIVES REPORT ON ARAB LEAGUE SESSION

JN161420Y San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 16 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the YAR and commander in chief of its armed forces, today received YAR Foreign Minister 'Abdallah al-Asnaj, who submitted a detailed report on the recent Arab foreign ministers' session at Arab League headquarters and on his meetings with a number of Arab foreign ministers.

Following the meeting, the foreign minister told the SABA' news agency that the session of the Arab League Council was a good opportunity to review various Arab and international issues with the Arab foreign ministers. He added that the ministers were reassured that the YAR is eager for stability in the region, keeping it free from foreign tension and struggle. The session was also an opportunity to affirm the YAR's balanced and responsible policy toward its brothers and friends as well as to explain the special importance given to the YAR's development by the president.

The minister added: I held contacts with brother officials in Egypt headed by Vice President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, to whom I handed a written message for President as-Sadat from the YAR president.

AS-SADAT ADDRESSES EGYPTIAN, ARAB PEOPLES

NC182024Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 18 Sep 78 NC

[Address to the Egyptian and Arab peoples by Egyptian President as-Sadat on the occasion of the conclusion of the Camp David summit conference--recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, I take this opportunity from Washington to send to every citizen of our people sincere greetings and congratulations on what we were able to achieve. At the White House yesterday we signed two agreements. The first pertains to a comprehensive solution, one which opens the door to all parties in order to reach a solution which will be based primarily on justice. The other agreement was on Sinai. In the first agreement on a comprehensive settlement the basis was the Palestinian question. But naturally, when you will read the plan we put forward on Wednesday, a day after my arrival in Camp David, you will find that the Golan is with Sinai, and the West Bank and the Gaza Strip are together.

A comprehensive settlement opens the door to Syria if it desires and puts forward the possibilities for the establishment of a just peace, as I said.

On the West Bank and the Gaza Strip there was a long and bitter battle--for the last 13 days, in fact--which at the end led us to an agreement that during the transitional period--that is, in the next 5 years--the Palestinians will be given "full autonomy" [in English] as provided in the agreement. The Israeli military government will be abolished as soon as a peace treaty is concluded, and the Palestinian people in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank will elect their representatives in order to undertake all the responsibilities contained in the agreement to achieve full autonomy in the next 5 years, which is the transitional period.

What will happen after the 5 years? The agreement provides that within 2 years from today Egypt, Jordan, Israel and representatives of Palestinians in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank will meet to arrive at a solution acceptable to the national aspirations of the Palestinians.

However, during the period of "full autonomy" instead of "self rule," the police and security arrangements will be assumed by the Palestinians with the participation of Egypt, Jordan and Israel. Jordan will assume responsibility in the West Bank and Egypt in the Gaza Strip, as indicated in the agreement.

The two most important and urgent basic points, as President Carter said in his speech from the White House yesterday, are the termination of the Israeli military government and the election of representatives of the people in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank. Then will come the termination of the Israeli occupation except from some points to be agreed upon--the Palestinians will be with us in this--regarding security. Naturally, all this is subject to agreement and discussions.

With all my feelings I address our brothers in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. As I have told them before, the long night is about to end and a bright dawn will break, God willing. This will come about through the termination of the Israeli military government and the evacuation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, except from certain security points and during the transitional period. As I said, after 2 years, God willing, Egypt, Jordan, Israel and representatives of the Palestinians will sit down together to prepare the final status concerning the aspirations of the Palestinians as they desire.

There are two points about which I want to speak in this connection. The first about Jerusalem. Jerusalem was not on our agenda because the situation as far as Jerusalem is concerned is that it is first a part of the West Bank. Second, the Palestinians, the owners of the land, must have their say in anything decided in this connection.

However, I want to state here that the Arabs have historic rights in Jerusalem which will happen after 5 years. As I said, within a span of 2 years and not more--that is, 3 years before the end of the [transitional] period--we will sit down with the Palestinians, the owners of the land, to decide on this matter. The agreement clearly specifies--I also in the agreement [as heard]--that the Palestinians have the right to object.

I move to the second document pertaining to Sinai. As you read and will read, we agreed on Israel's complete withdrawal from Sinai and the return of Egyptian sovereignty to Sinai up to the line of the international borders between Egypt and Palestine, which is the original borderline.

This withdrawal will take place in two stages. The first stage will be to a line from a point east of Al-'Arish to Ra's Muhammad. The second stage will be to the international borders.

My sons, brothers, and sisters; citizens of Egypt; I congratulate you on this. We no longer have any need to send our sons another time to fight in Sinai. With this agreement we will establish a just peace through the return of full Egyptian sovereignty and the complete evacuation of Sinai according to the two stages about which I spoke to you.

I seize this opportunity to offer congratulations from the bottom of my heart to every man and every woman, to every boy and every girl and to every person in our good earth. I also offer congratulations to dear sons, the personnel of the armed forces, who played their role, discharged their duty and paid the price for the fruit which we are reaping today through the return of peace again.

As I said, what pleases me most--I who have always stated that I am eager not to let a drop of blood be shed from any soldier or officer from among my sons in the armed forces--what pleases me most is that I have in fact achieved what I wanted. I no longer have any need to send my sons to fight again. They will carry out their duty in building and developing the armed forces and then in doing reconstruction in the entire country.

Brothers and sisters, greetings to you from the bottom of my heart. I feel that your hearts are with me. I feel your support for me. I feel every throb of your heart concerning what I did and what I am doing. I am pleased with this feeling.

I invoke God to see you soon, God willing, on my return, so that I may speak to you in detail about this historic meeting which is not less important than, but is exactly on the level of, my initiative in visiting Jerusalem last year. This meeting crowned all efforts and achieved all hopes. May God give you success. May God's peace and mercy be on you.

Interviewed by U.S. Media

NC190645Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 2315 GMT 18 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Washington, 18 September--President Anwar as-Sadat has recorded an interview with Walter Cronkite of NBC [as received], the most famous radio and television commentator in the United States. The president began the interview by replying to Cronkite's question about whether the agreement can be considered a separate peace with Israel.

President as-Sadat replied: Of course not. I declared before I came here that I am not coming to conclude a separate peace or partial settlement or a third disengagement agreement. The agreement is clear. The first document is an agreement for a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East conflict. It makes it clear that all the parties--that is, Jordan, Syria, Lebanon and the Palestinians--are invited to participate.

President as-Sadat added: I cannot speak on behalf of Syria, but we are committed with regard to the West Bank and Gaza. We will negotiate regarding the West Bank and Gaza just as we will regarding Sinai.

Asked why there is no timetable with regard to Gaza and the West Bank, while such a timetable exists with regard to Sinai, President as-Sadat said: We expect Jordan to assume its responsibility with regard to the West Bank, and Egypt will assume its responsibility with regard to Gaza. The talks about them will run parallel to the talks about Sinai. The representatives of the West Bank and Gaza will take part in these negotiations.

President as-Sadat said: With regard to the West Bank and Gaza, the agreement provides for the following: an end to the military government and the start of full automony. I believe that King Husayn will assume his responsibility.

Asked what will happen if King Husayn does not assume his responsibility, President as-Sadat said: I do not want to hurt King Husayn, and I will contact him upon my return to Cairo. But if he is not willing, I will not stand idle. I will complete the whole project.

Speaking about his telephone contact with King Husayn, President as-Sadat said: King Husayn sent me a message through one of my aides in London, informing me that he was ready to shoulder his responsibility with regard to the West Bank. I contacted him by phone and confirmed that he sent the message. He asked that we meet in Morocco.

The president said: After all, I am at a loss. I do not know whether King Husayn will assume his responsibility in the West Bank or if he will hesitate.

President as-Sadat said: I think the Saudis will be happy to see King Husayn shouldering his responsibility in the West Bank. The Saudis will also be happy to see that the sovereignty of any Arab territory is not affected.

Asked what his position will be if the Knesset refuses to approve the removal of the settlements, President as-Sadat said: I hope this will not be taken as a warning. I have told President Carter that the question of settlements is a matter of principle on which no half solutions are acceptable. If the Knesset does not agree, I believe that the whole agreement will collapse, as President Carter said yesterday.

President as-Sadat praised President Carter and the tireless efforts he exerted. He said that President Carter is a man of principle, character, patience and perseverance, and I congratulate you on your president.

He said: What I hope is that there should be neighborly relations between us and the Israelis and I am prepared to translate this in the full sense of the word.

President as-Sadat added: There can be no concession or compromise about the question of sovereignty. The president pointed out that the conference nearly collapsed last Friday. I packed up, gathered my papers and prepared to leave for Washington, but President Carter persuaded me to stay.

Speaking about Jerusalem, President as-Sadat said: The Egyptian proposal I submitted on the second day of my arrival stipulated that Jerusalem would remain united; it will have a unified municipal council; Arab Jerusalem and Jewish Jerusalem will maintain their identity; and the three holy places will have a special status. When we were unable to reach agreement on this proposal, we left the matter, after exchanging letters concerning it--according to these letters, Jerusalem is part of the West Bank--to the parties concerned in the future negotiations.

Speaking about the results of the conference, President as-Sadat said: The question of sovereignty over the West Bank and Gaza will be discussed among the parties concerned--that is, Jordan, representatives of the Palestinians, Israel and Egypt--within a period not exceeding 2 years.

President as-Sadat added: With regard to the Gaza Strip, we have no objection to King Husayn speaking on its behalf, together with representatives of the Gaza Strip. But if we are invited, we will attend these negotiations.

President as-Sadat affirmed that the question of sovereignty concerns the Palestinians in the first place, and not King Husayn or the Israelis or Egypt. He said: I have officially conveyed this to President Carter.

Asked whether there were many Egyptians who thought like Muhammad Ibrahim Kamil, President as-Sadat said: Not at all.

Asked about his relationship with Begin, President as-Sadat said: I hold no grudge against anyone. My message is built on peace and love. There had been some misunderstanding before, but this is all over, and our relations at present are normal.

Asked whether the United States will increase its aid to Egypt after the agreement, President as-Sadat said: We are men of principle, and we do not receive money for these principles.

President Anwar as-Sadat has also granted an interview to Mr Chancellor of CBS [as received] in which he talked about the courage of President Carter, who had called for the conference. President as-Sadat said: Before I came here I had no hope that the conference would succeed. But President Carter's courage and good behavior made it possible to overcome the difficulties.

President as-Sadat said: We live in one of the most dangerous areas in the world. If our problem has been solved, it is possible to solve any problem in the world. President as-Sadat said: Egypt's historic responsibilities prevent it from concluding a separate agreement. President as-Sadat described the agreement as balanced. He said that what has been agreed upon has been announced and there are no secret agreements.

Speaking about the rejectionist front, President as-Sadat said: Before the October War and after it and during the first and second disengagement agreements and my initiative, as well as during the Camp David conference, the rejectionist front attacked me. They mean nothing to me, apart from Algeria, whose position I regret. South Yemen, which has become a Soviet base, does not carry any weight.

President as-Sadat said that the Egyptian people stand behind him and support all his steps.

President as-Sadat added that the Egyptian people are interested in seeing the best relations maintained with the United States. They expressed this in the reception they accorded your former President Nixon, and they will accord even a greater welcome to President Carter. I will speak about these relations to the members of the Congressional foreign relations committee tomorrow. I will give them a piece of my mind to understand the situation in Africa.

Asked about the possibility of convening an Arab summit conference, President as-Sadat said: I will discuss this matter when I return home. We have no objection to the holding of an Arab summit conference at any time and place.

Additional Interview

NC190617Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 19 Sep 78 NC

[Text] President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat gave an interview last night to Barbara Walters of the U.S. ABC Television Network, in which he said that he is satisfied with the results of the Camp David conference and that he had a telephone call from Vice President Husni Mubarak. President as-Sadat said that every single Egyptian is more than happy.

President as-Sadat explained that the method of secrecy followed by President Carter during the discussions was successful and is beneficial in cases of complex problems, the details of which must not be announced in the first stages.

President as-Sadat said that King Husayn contacted one of the President's aides in London and gave him a message, expressing his readiness to meet the president. President as-Sadat said that he contacted the king immediately, and the king expressed his readiness to meet with the president to study the situation. President as-Sadat said that he will contact King Husayn as soon as he returns to Cairo to give him a full report on what took place at Camp David and to learn his opinion.

The president added that he will not meet King Kusayn in Morocco because the king has returned to Jordan. President as-Sadat said that it would be necessary to wait to learn Jordan's attitude to the agreement. On the basis of what has been reached at Camp David, King Husayn is supposed to shoulder his responsibilities in the West Bank, and I hope he will participate in this responsibility for the sake of peace.

Asked whether he will contact President al-Asad, President as-Sadat said: Never. There are no contacts between us. I went to him 2 days before undertaking my initiative and I met with him in his house for 5 hours. I told him: Let us disagree from the tactical point of view and agree from the strategic point of view. He did not understand this and began leveling accusations. There was nothing new in this for me. He made accusations against me during the first disengagement agreement and I paid no attention. When he began leveling accusations against the Egyptian people, I said: I will not deal with anyone who insults Egypt.

Asked about the reaction of Saudi Arabia, President as-Sadat said that he will contact Saudi Arabia. He added that, in as much as peace will be based on justice, Saudi Arabia will agree to it.

Asked what his position will be if the Arab states reject the Camp David agreement, President as-Sadat said that such a position will not be news. This happened during the first and second disengagement agreements and when I undertook my initiative. They always do not consent, apart from Saudi Arabia, which has always shown understanding and refrained from announcing any stand because it has always assumed a conciliatory role.

President as-Sadat said that Saudi Arabia will be happy to see King Husayn exercising his authority in the West Bank and me in Gaza and Sinai--something which paves the way for the establishment of permanent peace in the area.

Asked whether the Camp David agreement represents a separate solution, President as-Sadat said: The two signed documents are the basis for a peaceful settlement of the problem in the area and give the parties concerned the right to attend and reach agreement with Israel on this basis.

The president added that the crux of the problem--the Palestinian problem--was tackled, although not all its aspects were dealt with. It is necessary for the two parties concerned--Jordan and the Palestinians--to decide that.

The president said: With regard to Jerusalem and self-determination, we left these issues to the parties concerned, because this concerns Jordan and the Palestinians in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

President as-Sadat said: The true and just framework now exists for dealing with the entire problem.

Asked whether he still maintains his position that he will not sign a peace treaty with Israel unless it gives up all the occupied territories, President as-Sadat said: Israel will withdraw from Sinai to the international borders. The peace framework consists of similar measures concerning the other Arab territories.

Asked about his opinion on what the Israelis say, that they will maintain some military presence in the West Bank after the 5-year transitional period, President as-Sadat said: The agreement did not stipulate this at all. Within the coming 2 years Egypt, Jordan, Israel and representatives of the Palestinian people will sit down to decide the future of the West Bank and Gaza after the transitional period.

Referring to the possibility of calling for an Arab summit conference, President as-Sadat said that he will discuss this matter with the Arab leaders after he returns to Cairo.

MENA CARRIES TEXT OF EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI DOCUMENT

NC182104Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1828 GMT 18 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Washington, 18 September--Following is the text of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty [as received] which was signed yesterday by President Anwar as-Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin and to which U.S. President Jimmy Carter put his signature as a witness.

For the achievement of peace between them, Israel and Egypt agree to negotiate in good will with a view to signing a peace treaty between them within 3 months from the signing of this framework.

It is agreed that the negotiations will take place under the banner of the United Nations in a place or places to be agreed upon by the two sides. All the principles of UN Resolution 242 will be applied in this solution to the conflict between Egypt and Israel.

Unless the two sides agree otherwise, the peace treaty will be implemented within a period of 2 to 3 years from the signing of the peace treaty. The two sides agreed on the following matters:

A. Complete exercise of Egyptian sovereignty over the area extending to the internationally recognized borders between Egypt and Palestine under the mandate;

B. Withdrawal of the Israeli armed forces from Sinai;

C. Utilization of the airfields to be abandoned by the Israelis near Al-'Arish, Rafah, Ra's an-Naqab, and Sharm ash-Shaykh for civilian purposes only, including commercial use by all the states;

D. The right of free passage for Israeli ships through the Gulf of Suez and the Suez Canal on the basis of the 1888 Constantinople Treaty, which applies to all states. The Tiran Straits and the Gulf of 'Aqabah will be considered international waterways and should be opened to navigation or flight to all states without obstacle or hindrance.

3. Establishment of a road between Sinai and Jordan near Elat and insuring freedom and safety of passage on the part of Egypt and Jordan.

Military forces will be deployed as follows:

A. No more than one mechanized or infantry division of the Egyptian armed forces will be deployed within an area about 50 km east of the Gulf of Suez and the Suez Canal.

B. UN forces and civilian police armed with light weapons to fulfill normal police duties will be stationed west of the international borders and the Gulf of 'Aqabah in an area 20 to 40 km wide.

C. Limited Israeli military forces not to exceed four infantry battalions and UN observers will be stationed in an area 3 km east of the international borders. Border police patrol units not to exceed three battalions will be attached to the civilian police in maintaining order in the areas not mentioned above. The exact delimitation of the above-mentioned areas will be made on the basis of what will be decided during the peace negotiations.

Early warning stations may be established to insure compliance by the articles of the agreement.

The UN forces will be deployed in the following areas:

A. In part of the area in Sinai approximately 20 km from the Mediterranean Sea close to the international borders;

B. In the Sharm ash-Shaykh area to insure freedom of passage through the Tiran Straits. These forces cannot be removed except with the approval of the UN Security Council, including the votes of its five permanent members.

After the signing of the peace agreement and the completion of the phased withdrawal, normal relations will be established between Egypt and Israel that will include full recognition and the establishment of diplomatic, economic and cultural relations, and ending the economic boycott and barriers in the face of freedom of movement of goods and people and mutual protection of the citizens according to law.

The phased withdrawal:

All the Israeli forces will withdraw within a period of 3 to 9 months after the signing of the peace agreement east of a line running from a point located east of Al-'Arish to Ra's Muhammad. The exact location of this line will be drawn in agreement between the two sides.

'FRAMEWORK FOR PEACE' COMPARISON OF TEXTS

NC181732 [Editorial Report NC] Cairo MENA in Arabic at 0752 GMT on 18 September carries the text of the Framework for Peace in the Middle East. The Arabic version has been compared with the English version, published in the Egypt section of the 18 September issue of the Middle East and North Africa DAILY REPORT. The versions are identical with the following exceptions:

Page D 5, paragraph six, line one: the first word reads "peace" instead of "security."

Page D 5, insert the following between paragraphs seven and eight: Egypt, Israel, Jordan and representatives of the Palestinian people should participate in the negotiations on the settlement of all aspects of the Palestinian problem. To achieve these objectives the negotiations on the West Bank and Gaza should be in three stages.

Page D 5, last paragraph, third sentence begins as follows: To negotiate the details of the transitional arrangements....

Page D 6, paragraph two reads as follows: (C) The 5-year transitional period will begin when a self-governing authority (administrative council) is established in the West Bank--as soon as possible; not later than the third year from the beginning of the transitional period. Negotiations will take place to determine the final status of the West Bank and Gaza and their relations with their neighbors, and to conclude a peace treaty between Israel and Jordan by the end of the transitional period.

Page D 7, paragraph five, last sentence reads: "Article 39 of the Charter" instead of "Article 33."

Page D 7, paragraph nine, last sentence reads: Steps to be taken in this respect should include:

Page D 9, paragraph three, first line begins as follows: 2. Calls upon all the parties....

PRESS COMMENTS ON RESULTS OF CAMP DAVID

NC190710Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 0200 GMT 19 Sep 78 NC

[From the press review]

[Text] The newspaper AL-AHRAM describes the agreement reached between President Anwar as-Sadat, U.S. President Jimmy Carter, and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin concerning peace in the Middle East as a miracle. The paper says that it came as a surprise and exceeded all expectations in the whole world, without exception.

AL-AHRAM says that what has been achieved has not brought the desired peace that would enable the Arab nation to devote itself to its cultural message, but it is a big step toward peace in its capacity as a pledge to display good will and a true desire to establish the bases of a just and permanent peace in the Middle East. It also means that there are obstacles which must be removed with a strong will and an increasing faith that full peace is the best guarantee for security and that land is no substitute for peace.

The paper points out that the big challenge which Israel will face lies in the extent of its readiness to take important decisions, enabling the Palestinians to exercise their rights and participate in the sovereignty over the occupied West Bank and regarding Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab territories.

AL-AHRAM affirms that real peace will not prevail in the Middle East unless the spirit of Camp David continues, in the sense that the role of full partner which the United States has assumed will extend to the negotiations that will take place between the various parties to implement the agreements on the comprehensive settlement of the conflict. Concluding its article, the paper asserts that the participation of the Palestinians in reaching agreements that would achieve their legitimate aspirations is a vital factor in the next stage. Their appreciation of their responsibility and their faith in their destiny will guarantee that they are given their full rights.

In its commentary the newspaper AL-AKHBAR says: The results of the Camp David conference are considered a positive achievement for peace. The paper describes the signing of the two documents as a positive move toward peace and the desired solution. The paper points out that the positiveness of movement lies in the fact that it will take place within the framework of principles and a timetable stipulated by the two documents. This will end the maze and vicious circles in which the peace negotiations moved in the past.

AL-AKHBAR says: In our positive movement we proceed with confidence toward a decisive result. This confidence is based on two facts. The first fact is that the Camp David results are binding on Israel; the second fact is that the United States has now assumed its role as a full partner in the whole situation and is working seriously to achieve peace. The paper points out that these two facts insure that we are moving on a safe road. However, the road still requires a new round of work and effort to reach the ultimate result.

AL-JUMHURIYAH comments on the role of joint Arab action at this stage. The paper says that although the Camp David documents contain some time limits to carry out some of the steps, the biggest guarantee for implementation of these two documents, which represent a start that insures the establishment of peace in the area, is collective and joint Arab action.

The paper explains that the primary Arab duty at this stage is to prevent an increase in Arab disputes and to take quick, serious action to rally all the Arab forces around whatever will insure the regaining of the Arab right and the establishment of permanent and just Arab peace.

The paper says that this is not a time for Arab dispute or for more disputes; it is a time for the Arabs to sit together and know how to settle their disputes and insure their interests and rights. Concluding its commentary, the paper refers to what happened in Israel in reaction to the signing of these agreements. The paper says: It is not a shame to learn from our enemy something that will strengthen our positions.

CAIRO STATION CALLS FOR REASON, COOPERATION

LD181516Y Cairo Voice of the Arabs in Arabic 1130 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Muhammad ad-Dali commentary]

[Text] After about 2 weeks of continuous, arduous work, the Camp David document embodying the points agreed upon during these arduous talks was issued this morning. The document generally falls into two parts: one part deals with the Middle East as a whole and clearly provides for Israel's acceptance of the principle of immediate withdrawal from the occupied territories; the second part deals with a peace treaty to be concluded with Egypt within the framework of an overall agreement providing for the settlement of obstacles in the way of peace within 3 months. The issue of settlements is, of course, one of these obstacles. President as-Sadat insisted that the removal of these settlements must be a condition for the conclusion of the peace treaty.

A critical and examining look at this historic document and its details and its accomplishments on the road to peace readily leads to summing it up in two main words, as was unanimously agreed by world news agencies and information media: peace in return for land. This means Israel's abandonment of its ambitions in the land in return for peace.

The critical examination also shows that the document contains a number of important achievements in regard to the Arab rights and Arab interests in line with the will of the [word indistinct] forces of the Arab nation. These achievements include Israel's acceptance of the principle of final withdrawal from the occupied territories and its pledge not to set up any new settlements and its permission to the Palestinians to exercise their rights in sharing sovereignty over the West Bank during the transitional period.

As far as Egypt is concerned, the agreement provides for Israel's partial withdrawal from Sinai within 9 months and complete withdrawal within 3 years, as well as Israel's abandonment of its claims to Sinai airports and its acceptance of complete Egyptian sovereignty over Sinai.

A fair look at these achievements, both national and pan-Arab will, readily affirm a number of facts which we wish to point out as we proceed with our evaluation of the Camp David document:

1. Egypt has not thought of itself alone, but throughout the conference its eyes were focused on the aims of its Arab nation and it was anxious to preserve the Arab lands, all the Arab lands, loyal to the Arab rights, determined that there shall be no sovereignty other than Arab sovereignty over the Arab territories, honoring every pan-Arab commitment it took upon itself before the Arab nation, realizing its historical responsibilities--which it was never prepared to abandon regardless of pressure.

2. Sinai has never been a problem. The Sinai issue was a solvable one, as Egypt had repeatedly said. The essence of this matter lies in the rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to their land and to their sovereignty over it. Hence the greater part of the struggle concerned the rights of the Palestinians and the future of the bank and the strip.

3. Egypt has acted with honesty, honor and a true evaluation of developments, within the framework of the Arab strategy unanimously agreed upon at the Rabat summit conference.

Egypt's action has been and continues to be characterized by flexibility, farsightedness and big-heartedness without losing sight of the pan-Arab objectives for a single moment. It still believes that what matters is the result. It is confident [words indistinct] confident also of the soundness of its steps and its ability to deal responsibly with all and that the only issue that preoccupies its mind and guides its steps is the sublime pan-Arab interest of this Arab nation.

Camp David, which has been a battle fought by Egypt in the full sense of the word, has ended. With the conclusion of the Camp David meetings, the issue enters a new stage which will demand continuous work because a lot will depend on this stage. I[illegible] stage which demands the efforts of the sincere and their rise above narrow regional outlooks and their placing of the Arab interests above all other considerations.

So the stage we are walking upon is an extremely important one. It demands from us, us Arabs, the rallying of ranks in a sense of selfless responsibility and the consolidation of Arab solidarity and the intensification of the common Arab action as a pan-Arab necessity demanded by current conditions.

Needed now are efforts to rally together sincerely as partners in existence and fate. Let us look upon even's in their overall dimensions--a comprehensive look based on precise calculations, taking the sublime Arab interest into consideration. What is needed now is a great deal of work and a minimum of talk. What we need is reason and cooperation, so that the Arab nation can reach the shores of safety.

PRESIDENT AS-SADAT CONFIRMS RESIGNATION OF KAMIL

NC182352Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 2340 GMT 18 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Washington, 18 September--President as-Sadat has clarified what had been reported about the resignation of Foreign Minister Muhammad Ibrahim Kamil. He said: We are in a democratic state, he submitted his resignation to me last Friday, and I accepted it. He called on me today and requested that he again serve as ambassador in the Foreign Ministry, and I agreed.

AS-SADAT TO RECEIVE 'GREAT POPULAR WELCOME'

NC181828Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1805 GMT 18 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 18 September--MENA has learned that President Anwar as-Sadat will be accorded a great popular welcome upon his return from his historic trip to Camp David. The masses of the Egyptian people will express their happiness at the return of the champion of people and their support for the victory he achieved at Camp David for the Arab nation and world peace.

DUBAI RULER ARRIVES IN CAIRO FOR 4-DAY VISIT

NC181027Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 0959 GMT 18 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 18 September--His Highness Shaykh Rashid ibn Sa'id Al Maktum, vice president of the UAE and ruler of the Emirate of Dubai, arrived in Cairo at 1100 today for a 4-day visit to Egypt.

He was met by Vice President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and a number of other Egyptian officials.

KING HUSAYN CUTS TRIP SHORT, RETURNS HOME

JN181623Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 18 Sep 78 JN

[Text] An official spokesman has stated that the declared results of the Camp David conference are now being studied at the highest level with maximum seriousness and responsibility.

In the meantime, Their Majesties King Husayn and Queen Nur returned home this afternoon after postponing their scheduled visit to Morocco and cutting short their private visit to Spain. They were met at Amman airport by His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, members of the Hashemite family, the prime minister, the president of the Senate, the speaker of the National Consultative Council, the commander in chief of the armed forces, ministers, and senior government and army officials.

Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court, and Court Minister 'Amir Khammash also returned with their majesties.

CARTER PHONES KING HUSAYN ON CAMP DAVID OUTCOME

JN181814Y Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 18 Sep 78 JN

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn received a telephone call this evening from U.S. President Jimmy Carter, in which he explained the principles and aims that were the basis of the Camp David talks. Carter also explained certain U.S. interpretations of the texts which were announced. President Carter then clarified certain aspects of the U.S. stand toward the peaceful settlement which the U.S. Government proposes.

HUSAYN TO PRESIDE OVER CABINET 19 SEPTEMBER

JN182019Y Amman Domestic Television Service in English 2000 GMT 18 Sep 78 JN

[Text]A Jordanian official spokesman said today that the announced results of the Camp David summit were under study at the highest level and with great sincerity. His majesty is to preside over an extraordinary meeting of the cabinet tomorrow to discuss the recent developments in the Middle East and the results of the Camp David summit.

AD-DUSTUR: CAMP DAVID LEAVES UNANSWERED QUESTIONS

JN190835Y Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 19 Sep 78 pp 1, 14 JN

[Editorial: "Questions Waiting for Answers"]

[Text] The official Jordanian spokesman has declared that the stated results of the Camp David summit conference are now being discussed in a most serious and responsible manner at the highest level.

Needless to say, studying the results in this manner is completely in line with the objectivity which Jordan is eager to base its positions and decisions on.

It seems from the first reading of the two agreements adopted at the conference that there are many unanswered questions. These questions quite naturally preoccupy the Arab citizen, who is still confused wher these questions are raised. Some of these questions are:

1. What is the justification for separating the agreement on Sinai from the agreement on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip as long as the comprehensive solution of the Arar issue is the minimum of what the Arabs are in agreement on?

2. Does this separation mean that peace between Egypt and Israel can take place without waiting for peace negotiations involving the West Bank and Gaza Strip, if these negotiations are ever destined to begin?

3. Does the establishment of peace between Egypt and Israel before the settlement of the issue of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip on a just basis mean that Egypt has moved from the role of partner in the Arab cause to the role of mediator?

4. As long as Israel's pledge to remove its military presence and settlements in Sinai was regarded as a precondition for Egypt's signing a peace treaty with Israel, why was not the same precondition upheld regarding Jerusalem and the rest of the occupied areas in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip? In other words, why wasn't peace between any Arab side and Israel conditional on resolving the entire issue, since this represents the minimum of Arab sentiments, if not Arab solidarity?

5. What is the guarantee that Israel will take negotiations on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip seriously if it attains peace with Egypt in advance, and particularly when Begin has announced that Israel did not pledge to stop constructing settlements in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip during negotiations on them? Furthermore, Begin said that Israel intends to keep military bases in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip even after the end of the period of the autonomy. Kilek also said that it is time for Israel to build a "unified Jerusalem." He also spoke about future relations between a "unified Jerusalem" and the West Bank as if he has condemned the holy city, according to the two agreements, to be stripped from the Arab body.

6. Does the phrase "the inhabitants of the West Bank" used in the provision on the arrangements related to the autonomy mean that the Israeli settlers in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip are included among these inhabitants?

7. What will the impact of the declared results of the Camp David summit be on Arab solidarity if these results are rejected by certain Arab sides, as is evident now? And does Arab disagreement over these results mean that Egypt will go it alone on the path it has chosen alone?

8. It is well known that Egypt was a leader of the Arab states which took the initiative in issuing the Rabat summit resolutions. Do the declared results of the Camp David summit mean that Egypt has abandoned these resolutions, and is the unilateral relinquishment of these resolutions by Egypt sufficient to abrogate or cancel these resolutions?

9. It is noted that the Arab League played no role in the Camp David summit or its results. Furthermore, the Arab League had no role in approving or rejecting the Camp David summit results, although these results are one of the most serious developments affecting our cause. Does this mean that this is a deliberate "step" to freeze and undermine the Arab League and to make its existence unjustifiable, or was the matter a mere coincidence?

10. Regarding the press conference held by President Carter, President as-Sadat, and Menahem Begin after signing the two agreements, many people noted that Begin compared the effort made to reach the two agreements with the effort made by his "forefathers" in building the pyramids in Egypt. What does Begin mean when he says that it was his "forefathers" who built the pyramids in Egypt?

These are some of the many questions now being asked by the Arab citizen as he looks into the declared results of the Camp David summit. And our Arab citizen wants real answers to these questions.

JOURNALISTS ASSOCIATION DENOUNCES CAMP DAVID

JN181535Y Damascus SANA in Arabic 1340 GMT 18 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Amman, 18 September--The Council of the Jordanian Journalists Association today issued a statement denouncing the agreements which the Egyptian regime intends to sign with the Zionist enemy. The statement says that Egypt's intention to sign a unilateral agreement with Israel entrenches the occupation of the West Bank and the rest of the occupied Arab territories. Moreover, this course sharply divides the Arab ranks and destroys all efforts aimed at restoring Arab solidarity and at mobilizing all Arab potentialities to end the Zionist occupation.

The statement adds that this course jeopardizes the security of the Arab nation and sets Israel's hands free to take on each Arab country unilaterally with the aim of implementing the design of "greater Israel." Furthermore, the unilateral settlement will totally exclude Egypt from the confrontation with the enemy. We also believe that this course will subject the Arab area to potential international conflicts since the agreement permits a U.S. military presence in the area.

The statement concludes by saying: The Council of the Jordanian Journalists Association, while noting the gravity of this course that will seriously harm the Arab nation, calls on this nation--with all its sectors and affiliations--to decisively confront and foil this conspiratorial agreement.

WEST BANK REACTIONS TO CAMP DAVID REPORTED

JN181335Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 18 Sep 78 JN

[Excerpts] The signing of the two peace agreements have created various reactions at the Arab and international levels.

Ilyas Furayj, mayor of Bethlehem, said that this agreement is positive in regard to the future of Egyptian-Israeli relations. However, we will not know the destiny of the Palestine question and the reactions of the other Arab countries for a few months.

Mustafa Dudin [a Palestinian and former minister of social affairs and labor in Jordan] said we must wait to see things more clearly and to know what the Jordanian role will be in any agreement on the West Bank.

Jericho Mayor 'Abd al-'Aziz as-Suwayt expressed his objection to this agreement. He said that the whole Arab world will oppose this agreement because the Palestine question should have been high on the agenda of this conference.

Mayor of Nabulus Bassam ash-Shak'ah said that a separate agreement has been signed between Egypt and Israel. He said it is no solution. He said what has been agreed upon cannot be a solution to the Palestine question.

SOVIET OFFICIAL CONCLUDES 5-DAY VISIT TO JORDAN

JN182131Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 18 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Mr (Vilaf), chief of the Near Eastern Department in the Soviet Foreign Ministry, left Amman this afternoon concluding a 5-day visit to Jordan, during which he held talks with the minister of state for foreign affairs on current developments in the Middle East question and on the topics which will be discussed during the coming session of the UN General Assembly.

REACTION TO OUTCOME OF CAMP DAVID CONFERENCE

Butrus Refuses To Comment

NC181158Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 18 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Answering a question on the reports of the Camp David summit's outcome, the minister for foreign and expatriates affairs, Fu'ad Butrus, said that, to date, he has received no information on which he can base an opinion on the conference's outcome. Minister Butrus added: I have received some very diverse and fragmentary reports and I have no clear idea about the outcome of this conference. I have received no information yet through diplomatic channels. I have received only the media's reports.

To a question on the meeting between Presidents Sarkis and al-Asad, Minister Butrus replied: As soon as the Steadfastness and Confrontation [Front's] summit is concluded in Damascus, the question of the meeting between the Syrian and Lebanese presidents will be discussed.

It was learned that contacts are underway between Beirut and Damascus in order to coordinate the efforts carried out by the two countries' officials aimed at facing the current bilateral issues.

Speaker al-As'ad Comments

NC181218Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1115 GMT 18 Sep 78 NC

[Text] On an official level, Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss has visited the speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, Kamil al-As'ad. The two men reviewed the results of the contacts underway concerning Iman as-Sadr and news reports on the results of the Camp David summit conference.

Cabinet Secretary General 'Umar al-Musayki visited Speaker al-As'ad and briefed him on the results of the task which he carried out in Tripoli and Rome.

Following his meeting with Prime Minister al-Huss, Speaker al-As'ad said: The information compiled by the Lebanese official mission to Rome and Tripoli has not clarified the matters connected with the disapperance of Imam as-Sadr and his two companions and this matter is still vague.

The Voice of Lebanon has learned that government quarters have information on this subject which they are not making public.

Regarding the results of the Camp David summit conference, he said: We have not seen the two agreements concluded between Egypt and Israel. But no agreement which does not include a provision for settling the Middle East crisis on the basis of Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 can resolve the issue of peace, nor can it settle any matter except at the expense of Arab rights.

Asked about the repercussions of the Camp David results on the situation in Lebanon, he said: Lebanon should be spared tragedies, in everybody's interest. Negative repercussions cannot serve the interest of anybody.

Al-Huss Comments

NC190838Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 19 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Replying to a question on the Lebanese Government's position regarding the results of the Camp David conference, Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss has stated: Lebanon's stand regarding the Middle East crisis derives from its commitment to the principle of preserving Arab solidarity, especially with regard to the agreement on the need to achieve complete Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and to restore the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people to their land. As for the results of the Camp David conference, we find ourselves faced with several questions: What did the Arabs gain in the past and what can they now gain outside the framework of Arab solidarity? What effects can the results of the conference have on the march of Arab solidarity, now or in the foreseeable future, especially when the conference results practically disregard fundamental forces in the Middle East conflict? What fruits can the Arab world, including Lebanon, reap from the results of the conference, when the conference has not tackled the cause of a people who have been displaced from their homeland--the Palestinian people, who accept no substitute for their return to their land and homeland?

Since we have always been calling for solidarity among the Lebanese so that we may forestall the negative aspects which possible outside developments connected with the Middle East crisis might have on us, we are now in greater need for such solidarity in order to confront all possible developments in the Middle East in the wake of the conference. Lebanon will undoubtedly continue its Arab and international contacts to assess the results and reactions and to adopt the necessary steps and stands.

Strike Called

NC190721Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 0515 GMT 19 Sep 78 NC

[Text] The fears of the Camp David conference having negative repercussions in Lebanon have begun to appear gradually. The Syrian forces in the southeastern suburb escalated the situation at night by intermittently shelling some lines in 'Ayn ar-Rummanah and opening concentrated DSHK and light-machinegun fire.

The leftist parties and the Palestinian resistance have called for a strike tomorrow, Wednesday, in protest against the results of the Camp David summit conference.

SARKIS MEETS WITH ARAB DETERRENT FORCES COMMANDER

NC191030Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 19 Sep 78 NC

[Excerpt] At 1000, the president held a meeting attended by the Arab Deterrent Forces commander, Sami al-Khatib. The meeting continued until 1110, at the end of which Colonel al-Khatib said: The security situation is good. Asked whether a new security plan has been drawn up, he replied: Our basic interest is to provide a good atmosphere of security for the political functions of the state. You can inquire about the rest from the politicians.

Asked whether he will visit Damascus soon, Al-Khatib replied: Damascus visits can sometimes be arranged within 1 hour without any particular problems. Our military relations often make it imperative for us to visit Damascus unexpectedly.

VOICE OF LEBANON REPORTS DANY SHAM'UN-SARKIS MEETING

NC190722Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 0515 GMT 19 Sep 78 NC

[Text] After leaving the Presidential Palace yesterday, Dany Sham'un said that he was not satisfied with President Sarkis's statement that he will renew the Arab Deterrent Forces' mandate.

Dany Sham'un, who is the Liberal Party's defense secretary, said that the president of the republic will be committing a gross mistake if he accepts renewal of the mandate and includes this in his 23 September message. Sham'un added that it is time the Lebanese Army is used effectively because it is now capable of assuming security duties completely, especially since the Arab Deterrent Forces have been escalating the military situation.

Liberal Party sources have stated that President Sarkis has given Dany Sham'un an oral message for his father, former President Camille Sham'un, calling on him to ease his opposition to the renewal of the deterrent forces' mandate on the basis that Lebanese circles have drawn up a new security plan for reassigning security duties to the deterrent forces and the Lebanese Army.

According to informed sources, the new security plan contains three clauses:

1. Reconsideration of the number of the Syrian forces in Lebanon and the establishment of a balance between these forces and the other Arab Deterrent Forces.

2. Reconsideration of the Arab Deterrent Forces' role so that their role during the new period will be one of support for the army and the Internal Security Forces.

3. Concentration of the Arab Deterrent Forces in barracks away from residential areas as regular army, which will intervene only when it is asked to do so.

JUNBLATT FAILS TO PERSUADE IDDIH TO JOIN ALLIANCE

NC190829Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 0715 GMT 19 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Walid Junblatt has failed to convince Raymond Iddih [leader of the national bloc] to join his alliance with former President Sulayman Franjiyah and former Prime Minister Rashid Karami. Junblatt had met with Iddih during his visit to Paris.

REPORTAGE ON STILL-MISSING SHI'ITE IMAM

Delegation Meets With Syria's Al-Asad

NC181458Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1415 GMT 18 Sep 78 NC

[Excerpts] This afternoon it was reported from Damascus that President Hafiz al-Asad received a Shi'ite delegation headed by the deputy of the Shi'ite [Supreme Islamic] Council, Shaykh Mahdi Shams ad-Din. The delegation also included a number of shaykhs and deputies.

The delegation called on the Syrian president to exert efforts to determine the whereabouts of the imam and his two colleagues and to save their lives.

Mufti Meets With U.S. Ambassador

NC181322Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 18 Sep 78 NC

[Text] At 1030 his eminence the mufti, Hasan Khalid, received the U.S. ambassador in Lebanon, Richard Parker, at his home in 'Aramun. The meeting lasted 70 minutes. It, a review was made of the current political situation in Lebanon and in the region, particularly the question of the loss of contact with His Eminence Imam Musa as-Sadr.

Imam Rumored in Syria

LD181105Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1050 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, 16 September--According to rumors in Beirut today, Imam Musa as-Sadr, president of the Supreme Islamic Shi'ite Council in Lebanon, has arrived in Syria accompanied by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. Shots were fired in the air in some western Beirut quarters as a sign of rejoicing at the rumors.

Imam as-Sadr disappeared 2 weeks ago on his way back from attending Libya's national day celebrations.

Shi'ite Council: Disregard Rumors

NC181209Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 18 Sep 78 NC

[Text] The Supreme Islamic Shi'ite Council has cautioned against the rumors circulating since this morning concerning the return of His Eminence Imam Musa as-Sadr and his colleagues. The council appealed to the citizens to disregard any rumor or report which does not emanate from the Shi'ite Council.

Libyan Foreign Secretariat Statement

LD181100Y Tripoli JANA in English 0810 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Tripoli, 18 September, JANA--The Foreign Secretariat of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah yesterday issued a statement in regard to the news reported by news agencies on the disappearance of Imam Musa as-Sadr, leader of the Muslim Shi'ite sect in Lebanon, in which it affirmed (?extreme) [word indistinct] seriousness in their search for this Islamic personality.

The Foreign Secretariat statement said "the secretariat is in constant contact with the Italian Government on whose Airlines Imam as-Sadar had left, [word indistinct] Flight No 881 of 28 Ramadan, corresponding to 31st August 1978.

The statement added: Rumors circulated by suspicious circles are geared at exploding the situation in Lebanon, the last of the Palestinian revolution's strongholds. The statement emphasized that the Jamahiriyah puts its full weight behind the Islamic and progressive forces to find out the fate of Imam Musa as-Sadr and save his life and the lives of his companions.

The statement added: "Imam as-Sadr is considered to be one of the distinguished Islamic personalities, and leader of the Islamic (?Shi'ite sect) in Lebanon, and strong ties have linked him with the Jamahiriyah which were based, (?appreciated) and [words indistinct] for the important role played by Imam as-Sadr in the Islamic and [word indistinct] fields both at the Arab and Islamic fronts."

"He had visited the Jamahirya many times before" the statement added.

"On 18.7.1978 [word indistinct] Issam Mekki, Imam as-Sadr's representative, who was in Algiers at that time, contacted the Jamahiryah's Embassy there and expressed the iman's wish to visit the Jamahiriyah. Our embassy in Beirut was informed that the visit was most welcome."

"When the charge d'affaires at the embassy in Beirut contacted Imam as-Sadr he was advised that in view of commitments at that time the imam proposed that the visit take place in the second half of the month of Ramadan. He gave the date of August 25th, 1978."

"On that (?date) the imam arrived in Tripoli and was warmly welcomed. During that visit he conducted many visits. Imam as-Sadr, subsequently [words indistinct] to fly to Rome and Paris. Tripoli International Airport People's Committee reserved three seats for the imam and his two companions, 'Abbas Badr ad-Din and Mahmud Ya'qub on Alitalia Flight No 881. There were no first class seats available on the said flight and Alitalia representatives, as instructed by the airport's Popular Committee, transferred two first class passengers to the tourist class to make room for the imam and his two companions. The passengers concerned were two Italian nationals, namely Signor Valantini, an employee of an Italian company based in Tripoli, and the other was Mrs Donne Seladin.

"Iman as-Sadr left aboard the Italian airline flight to Rome No 881 on Thursday 31st, August 1978 at 8:15 p.m. He was seen off by Mr Ahmed al-Hattab on behalf of the Arab Liaison Office at the General People's Congress as well as a representative of the airport's committee and Alitalia representative.

On 12 September 1978, the representative of Alitalia in Tripoli received a telegram from the area manager of Alitalia in Beirut, at 10:00 a.m., enquiring about passengers Musa, Ya'qub and Abbas, who were on flight 881 leaving Tripoli on 31.8.1978.

At [words indistinct] same day, Alitalia representative in Tripoli answered the query and confirmed that the passengers did leave Tripoli on Alitalia Flight 881 to Rome 31.8.1978.

"As the Foreign Secretariat affirms that Imam as-Sadr, who has strong fraternal relations with the Jamahiriyah and who is held in the greatest esteem and appreciation by it, has left Tripoli to Rome, it also confirms that the rumors being circulated by some suspicious circles are geared at exploding the situation in Lebanon, the last of the Palestinian revolution's strongholds. Consequently, the Jamahiriyah puts its full weight behind the Islamic and progressive forces to find out the fate of Imam Musa as-Sadr and to spare his life and the lives of his companions."

"We are in constant contact with the Italian Government on one of whose airlines Imam Musa as-Sadr traveled. The Jamahiriyah is giving this matter the greatest importance."

REACTION TO OUTCOME OF CAMP DAVID CONFERENCE

Damascus Radio: Begin Sole Winner

JN1814477 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 18 Sep 78 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] After about 2 weeks of meetings and talks between Carter, Begin and As-Sadat, the results of the Camp David summit have been issued. Begin announced that he is bringing good tidings of peace to the people of Israel. This is because the Israeli prime minister was the sole winner at the Camp David summit just as he was the sole winner at all previous meetings between Egypt and Israel after As-Sadat built the bridges between Cairo and Tel Aviv. Begin has won all the cards and As-Sadat has lost them. As-Sadat has lost whatever assets were left to him and has become weak and susceptible to downfall at any moment.

The bilateral agreement which was signed by the Egyptian ruler and the Israeli prime minister at Camp David is nothing more than a true copy of the previous Begin plan. This plan conforms to Israel's strategy of keeping everything and giving nothing, and provides that As-Sadat give everything in the interests of Israel and the United States--the second beneficiary from the open bridges between Cairo and Tel Aviv--and in the interests of the new Egyptian-American-Israeli axis under which Egypt has pledged to offer limitless services to U.S. imperialism and to entrench Israeli occupation of Arab territory. More than that, Egypt has pledged to foil the existing opportunities to achieve a just and lasting peace in the Middle East in accordance with the UN resolutions.

What President as-Sadat has done from the time he announced his intention to visit occupied Jerusalem until his participation in the Camp David summit has been in accordance with the nature of the Egyptian regime and its capitulationist line. Just as the Jerusalem trip did not achieve any gains for Egypt and the Egyptian people, the Camp David summit will also not bring anything new other than weakening and dwarfing As-Sadat, and bringing shame and defeat to the Egyptian people and army.

A just and lasting peace requires certain factors. Without these factors, any agreements concluded will not have the characteristics of permanency and continuity. The whole world knows that the preconditions for peace are Israel's withdrawal from all the territories it occupied in the 1967 aggression and the guaranteeing of the national rights of the Palestinian Arab people. A sound appraisal of the results of the Camp David summit shows that bilateral meetings which aim at dividing the main issue and whose main objective is to reach separate agreements or deals cannot possibly serve the cause of the just and lasting peace desired by the peoples of the world. On the contrary, such meetings are bound to direct the area toward further tension, jeopardize world peace and security, and create a critical and explosive situation in the area once again. These are matters whose responsibilities and dangers are borne by the United States, Israel and Egypt.

Press Condemnation

JN1907597 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 19 Sep 78 JN

[Press review]

[Excerpts] Under the headline "The First Reading of the Capitulationist Bond," AL-BA'TH writes: President Hafiz al-Asad described the Camp David summit a long time ago as an ambush of the Arab nation.

The outcome of Camp David is in effect a real ambush of our nation. It is not surprising that As-Sadat concluded a bilateral peace with the enemy. Syria expected such an outcome. It was the logical ending for As-Sadat's renegade course, a course which began with As-Sadat's humiliating and treasonous trip at the 101 km talks, and went on to the penetration in the Deversoir, the Sinai Agreement, his visit to Jerusalem, his talks at the King David Hotel [in Jerusalem], and ended with the Camp David summit.

Syria knew that all these concessions would end in a humiliating climax like that of the Camp David summit; namely, a bilateral peace and under the same Israeli conditions. The bitter fact is that had Begin been asked to draw up a treaty with Egypt dictating his conditions and those of world Zionism, he could not have drawn up a better and more Zionist one than was produced at the Camp David summit.

AL-BA'TH adds: The statements of Begin and his war minister, Weisman, about the agreement--Begin said "We have achieved the impossible," and Weisman said "We have achieved the long time dream of Zionism"--clearly reveal the seriousness of As-Sadat's steps in Camp David and the depth of the tragedy that has befallen the Egyptian people and their fate as a nation. It is surprising that the treaty neglects complete withdrawal from Sinai, neglects the elimination of the Zionist settlements and air bases from Sinai. All these principled and national demands have been neglected by the agreement. What kind of peace can As-Sadat have achieved at Camp David is Sinai remains under occupation for a transitional period in which [Israel] will test As-Sadat's peaceful intentions, and if the Zionist settlements and the airbases also remain? We also wonder what kind of peace As-Sadat has achieved by overlooking the right of the Palestinian people to set up their own state and determine their future, and by overlooking the rest of the occupied territories.

In conclusion, AL-BA'TH says: The seriousness of the agreement lies in what comes next; namely, the required cover to peddle this agreement. The most serious point of the agreement is that As-Sadat officially moved Egypt from the Arab fold into the Israeli fold. The Arab nation has in effect lost Egypt twice: first, when Egypt withdrew its manpower and military forces from the Arab fold; and now, when these forces have been added to the enemy side, thus making them allies against the Arab nation.

Under the headline "The End of Darkness and the Beginning of a Rebellious Dawn," ATH-THAWRAH writes: Just as we expected, As-Sadat has given up everything. This was not unplanned and is therefore not surprising. The final collapse of As-Sadat is a natural result of a suspicious course which began immediately after the death of the Egyptian leader Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir.

Under the headline "As-Sadat Has Ended With a Bilateral Settlement," TISHRIN writes: At last the plot of the parties of the U.S. settlement has been exposed. Just as As-Sadat's initiative started unilaterally, it also ended with a bilateral agreement. The price the Egyptian ruler paid was the official signing of a document to liquidate the Palestinian people's cause and to relinquish the occupied territories despite his claims that he is not attempting to conclude a bilateral peace treaty or to give up Palestinian rights.

ICATU Denounces Agreements

JN182146Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 18 Sep 78 JN

[Excerpts] The General Secretariat of the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions [ICATU] has issued a statement denouncing the results of the Camp David conference and the Zionist-imperialist plot against the Arab nation and its central Palestinian cause. The statement says that the ICATU, which represents Arab workers, warns the Arab masses and the progressive Arab forces against such agreements among the Carter-Begin-As-Sadat alliance because such agreements mean reorganizing the region from political, economic and geographic viewpoints.

The statement says that the Arab masses which fought against imperialism and colonialism and for freedom and independence throughout the Arab world are called upon now more than ever to express their national and pan-Arab wrath and their revolutionary determination, and to announce a progressive and pan-Arab mass revolution and civil disobedience which will affect all transport sections and means of production as a reply to such capitulationist solutions.

PRESIDENT AL-ASAD TO VISIT GDR IN OCTOBER

JN181744Y Damascus SANA in Arabic 1330 GMT 18 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Damascus, 18 September--At the invitation of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the GDR State Council, President Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, will pay a friendly and official visit to the GDR in October at the head of a party-government delegation.

GREEK CATHOLIC PATRIARCH PRAISES SYRIA'S LEBANON ROLE

JN180840Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 18 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Maximus Hakim V, Greek Catholic patriarch for Antioch and all the East, has stressed that the Syrian initiative in Lebanon was carried out to save the Christians, some of whom are raising arms against Syria today. The bloody events currently taking place in Lebanon are part of a series in the conspiracy which has as its target the Middle East cause.

This was contained in a religious sermon he delivered during the mass he conducted at the Church of St Julien (le Beaufort) in Paris and attended by a large crowd of worshippers from the community in Lebanon and Syria.

Hakim added that the Israeli claim that they are protecting the Christians in Lebanon is groundless. He added: I lived 1 year in occupied Palestine, and I am the first to know that the Palestinian Christians themselves need protection from the Israelis.

He touched on the Camp David meeting and said that this conference will lead to no results.

LEBANESE PEASANTS UNION: EXTEND DETERRENT FORCES' MANDATE

JN171747Y Damascus Domestic Service inArabic 1615 GMT 17 Sep 78 JN

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad has received the following cable from Ibrahim Tarhini, secretary general of the Lebanese Peasants Union:

The constituent national conference of the Lebanese Peasants Union and its General Secretariat request that you extend the mandate of the Syrian Arab forces under the Arab Deterrent Forces. All call on you to continue your noble and sincere stands to save Lebanon and preserve the unity of the Lebanese people and Lebanon's territorial integrity. We the peasants pledge to exert efforts and to back you so as to foil all the plots aimed against your steadfastness and the steadfastness of one Lebanon.

May God preserve you to strengthen the Arab nation in its struggle and steadfastness.

IRAQI-SUPPORTED CRIMINAL GANG UNCOVERED

JN171429Y Damascus SANA in Arabic 1330 GMT 17 Sep 78 JN

[Excerpt] Damascus, 17 September--Syrian security organs have uncovered a gang of killers and saboteurs which was working under the guidance of and with financing from the regime of killers in Baghdad. This gang assassinated a number of innocent citizens and set off explosives in certain streets in Damacsus. A number of the criminals have been arrested and others are still at large.

Out of concern for the security of the citizens, the Interior Ministry has announced the names of the criminals wanted by the security forces. The ministry has published their photos to help the brother citizens recognize them and to help the security forces find them. The Interior Ministry will give a reward of 100,000 Syrian pounds for anyone who helps detain any of the wanted criminals or provides information leading to their arrest.

The Interior Ministry will take strict legal measures against anyone who shelters or hides these criminals, or who withholds any information leading to their arrest. The Interior Ministry is completely confident that the hand of justice will arrest the criminals, thus insuring security and order and exterminating the saboteurs. In this way our society will be delivered from the crimes of these hirelings working for the regime of killers and agents in Baghdad.

The Interior Ministry reassures the brother citizens that the security forces will remain alert for anyone attempting to wreak havoc against the security and stability of the citizens.

ALGERIA

FIDEL CASTRO DUE IN ALGIERS 19 SEPTEMBER

LD181823Y Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Major Fidel Castro, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and prime minister of the revolutionary government of the Republic of Cuba, is due in Algiers tomorrow on a friendly and working visit.

LIBYA

TRIPOLI ATTACKS AS-SADAT, CALLS FOR UNITY

LD182204Y Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 1715 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

["Political analysis": unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] What has the price been? It has been a humiliating separate solution which maintains the Zionist settlements in Sinai. The price has been the continuation of the military presence of the Zionist occupation in both the West Bank and the Gaza sector, and also Zionist expansion in the rest of the usurped Arab territories. The price has been driving a wedge in the Arab stand and splitting the Arabs. The price has been supporting the U.S. President in coming U.S. elections at the expense of the Arab nation, its honor, its sacrifices and the rights of its generations. The price has been a declaration of complete submission and surrender to the Zionist will.

Despite the secrecy that surrounded the Camp David conference, which was sometimes described as being the closed [word indistinct], and sometimes the conference of the isolated hideout, the results of this conference have been compatible with the Zionist conditions which Menahem Begin had made known several times before the conference, the conditions which some describe as being the conditions of Begin the stubborn, inflexible and [word indistinct]. But in fact and reality these conditions are but the official policy of Zionism, which was approved by the Zionist Knesset which gave Begin its confidence on the basis of Zionist policy to implement it. It is odd that the [word indistinct] seller, who has appointed himself a representative of the Arab nation, used to speak about the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from all the occupied territories before the Camp David conference, and that he used to speak about Jerusalem and the Golan Heights coming before Sinai. But the fact is that even before his meeting with the Jewish political merchant Menahem Begin, he put forward a formula which did not demand all the occupied territories. At the [words indistinct] he sold out Jerusalem and the Golan and even real sovereignty over Sinai, regarding his offer to sell the Palestinian cause at Camp David in Washington a noble historic initiative, just like his visit to Jerusalem.

Since desperation breeds desperation and treason (?breeds) treason, As-Sadat continued his march downhill until he reached the abyss of Camp David, where even his foreign minister, whom he appointed on the eve of his visit of capitulation to Jerusalem, refused to accept his exceeding the proper bounds. Egyptian Foreign Minister Muhammad Ibrahim Kamil resigned just as the former Egyptian foreign minister, Ismail Fahmi, did, in rejection of the course of capitulation and defeat by the Egyptian president. This provides irrefutable proof of the fact that the Egyptian president's behavior is self-created, separate and irresponsible; he does not give any thought or consideration to his regime, his government, his ministers or his people; he is sinking into the [word indistinct] of concession and treason, to a degree which even the so-called moderate politicians do not accept.

How then can such a ruler be a representative of the Arab nation--giving away and making concessions in connection with the Arab nation's rights under the eyes of this nation's governments, regimes and peoples? How could a so-called Arab solidarity, Arab rank or Arab stand take place under the banner of treason and kneeling, unless it were a capitulatory solidarity and for giving the enemies' will the upper hand over our Arab will; or a rank of prisoners, whose will had been crushed so they wanted to spread desperation in the hearts of the Arab masses and the Arab popular will, which was a hard and difficult target and which even Zionism and colonialism have failed to hit after four wars and decades of colonialism and after opposition to the revolutionary forces and plotting against the Arab right to freedom, liberation and progress?

In no way can the issue be that of the prestige of a ruler, a president of regime; in its origin the issue is the destiny of peoples and the fate of homelands. If the aim of the so-called solidarity is to preserve certain regimes or governments, this is treason toward the entire Arab fate and a stab in the back to the struggle of the Arab nation and its sacred right to defend itself, its land, its presence and its future.

The unity of the revolutionary Arab stand on the basis of steadfastness and confrontation, whose (?trueness), courage and scientific nature have been established, is the minimum of what is demanded at this stage as a response to the gigantic challenge which is facing us, since As-Sadat and those who follow in his wake represent the fifth column in the colonialist and Zionist attack which intends to sweep through the whole region through the doors of Arab capitulation, Zionist occupation and expansion, monopolistic interests and local reactionary regimes, which revolve in the orbit of colonialism.

JANA Political Editor Comments

LD1813497 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Text] JANA's political editor says that the capitulatory agreements signed by the militarily defeated Egyptian president and terrorist Begin at dawn today under the supervision and guidance of U.S. President Jimmy Carter were legally void, just as are all agreements signed between the vanquished and the victor in the wake of a military battle which results in the victor's occupation of parts of the territory of the vanquished.

The editor says that, as the Egyptian president was defeated militarily in battle and as Egyptian territory continues to be occupied by the Zionist enemy, the terrorist Begin has thus signed the capitulatory agreements from the strong position of the victor, while the Egyptian president has signed them from the weak position of the vanquished.

Hence the Zionists and the Americans should not rejoice at what has been signed by the Egyptian president and the terrorist Begin, for these agreements are legally null and void in view of the above-mentioned facts. The editor describes the agreements between the military defeated Egyptian president and terrorist Begin as a serious precedent in the history of international politics that enables any side occupying the territory of another by force to impose recognition of itself and submission to its conditions by force, supported by a big power such as the United States.

The seriousness of this precedence, the political editor added, lies in the fact that the big powers can impose all their conditions under the threat of occupation of territory and the violation of sanctities.

The editor points out that this agreement was imposed on Egypt by force of arms and by occupation, and thus Egypt's recognition of the enemy and its submission to its conditions is tantamount to the recognition of the vanquished, who is exposed to the threat of the strength of the victor, who occupies vast areas of Egyptian territory, and not the result of an armed conflict in which the scales of the balance of defeat and victory were equal.

He reiterates that the Egyptian Army and the Egyptian people have the right to, and can, abroagate these agreements which are being signed in their absence and that the logic of the armed struggle and resorting to the force of arms in the case of the liberation of the occupied Arab territory and the recognition of the Palestinians by the Zionists will impose itself when the Arab people rise determined to retrieve their land and honor which have been disgraced by the desperate individual initiatives of the Egyptian president. The political editor says that the Arabs and Palestinians have no alternative but to resort to the force of arms in the case of the recognition of the Palestinians and their right to Palestine. This is a matter which even the United States cannot deny them--the United States which has blessed the agreements of the Egyptian president and the terrorist Begin.

Recognition of the Palestinian struggle, the editor goes on, will impose itself by the force of arms just as the recognition of the Zionist enemy was imposed on the Egyptian president, who was defeated by force of arms. Then the United States will find itself standing in the face of an escalating Palestinian armed struggle, forced to recognize the rights of the Palestinians to liberate their lands and uproot the extraneous Zionist entity from the land of Palestine. The editor says the Arabs and Palestinians, therefore, have no alternative but to resort to the force of arms in the question of the recognition of the Palestinians and their right to Palestine. This is a matter that cannot be denied them even by the United States, which had blessed the agreements of the defeated Egyptian president and terrorist Begin.

MARCHERS REJECT AGREEMENTS, DENOUNCE AS-SADAT

LD181424Y Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Following the announcement of the Stable of David agreements, the Libyan Arab people rushed to declare their rejection of these agreements and to denounce the Egyptian president who, out of desperation, signed them unilaterally. The city of Tripoli in the Jamahiriyah, since the early hours of today, has witnessed a march of wrath and protest against the conspiratorial conference in the Stable of David as people reiterated their rejection of all capitulatory solutions, agreements and concessions made by the Egyptian president.

Thousands of members of the Arab people from the various Arab countries marched in a public, pan-Arab procession, which roamed the streets of Tripoli to the People's Palace, the headquarters of the General Secretariat of the People's General Congress.

The angry popular masses carried placards declaring: "We will tear up the resolutions of the Stable of David"; "As-Sadat is a criminal' kill him" "As-Sadat's visit is an act of high treason that should be tried by the Arab people"' "As-Sadat cannot escape the grip of the Arab people"' "'Yes' to steadfastness, 'no' to David's Stable"' "As-Sadat represents only himself"' "David's Stable is a farce in the history of the Arab nation"; "Egyptians working in Jamahiriyah reject the plots of As-Sadat and David's Stable"; "'No' to the negotiations of David's Stable, 'yes' to the gun"; "Sadat, you will not escape from the grip of the Egyptian Arab people."

In the grounds of the General Secretariat of the People's General Congress, the angry thousands upon thousands thronged, carrying the pictures of the leader of the revolution and chanting: "Palestine is Arab and there shall be no capitulatory solutions"; "You are a failure, As-Sadat, and you will end up dead"! "Fatah is a revolution of the people and it is a Jamahiriyah"; "Liberation is the solution"; "As-Sadat's conference has failed"; "No negotiations and submission without SAM missiles."

In the end, the Arab procession issued a statement saying: [begin recording made at the scene of the procession]

[Unidentified speaker] This is the statement of the popular pan-Arab march:

Masses of our struggling Arab nation, from the ocean to the gulf, to the Arab Gulf: In these days, the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary plots against the Arab nation, its people and its land are taking place, in completion of the traitorous role played by the traitorous As-Sadat since his visit of shame and treason and capitulation to the Zionist entity. That visit has been rejected by the Arab people, who have strongly denounced it through various popular and mass measures since the first day it was announced in the so-called Egyptian People's Assembly.

Today, the traitorous As-Sadat has been completing his traitorous capitulatory role by his participation in the tripartite meeting in the Stable of David, the imperialist Stable of David, which housed the chief of American imperialism, Carter; the chief of the Zionist gang, Begin; and the traitorous apostate and agent, Anwar as-Sadat; who is throwing his last card of treason and capitulation to the Zionist enemy and American imperialism.

So far, however, he has got nothing more than further humiliation and the giving of further humiliating concessions.

The Arab masses which march today in this popular procession--this great pan-Arab procession in denunciation and rejection of the conference of plotting in the Stable of David--affirm that they are fully aware of their role and will not give As-Sadat or anyone else the opportunity to stab them and shear their honor and sell their lands to the Zionist enemy. They will face him and all the traitors and agents and apostates with a revolutionary popular action that will foil and end all their designs and programs and agreements, which are all plots against the Arab nation and the Arab homeland. They rely in this on their absolute faith in the justice of their causes and true motivation and strong will and their inevitable victory--because victory is always for the struggling peoples--and on the fact that the Arab nation has always proven throughout history that it is capable of overriding the obstacles, tending to its wounds and reorganizing its ranks to deal with aggression in all its forms and triumph over it.

It has defeated the Monguls and Tartars and purged the land of them. It has fought with a force of steel against the Crusaders and defeated them and chased their remnants and cleansed the Arab land of their remnants.

Today, the Arab nation musters enough power and mobility and capabilities to rise and bring the holy action which leads to a holy Jihad against its new enemies, supported in this by the truthfulness of the freemen and the willpower of the revolutionaries and all the Arab progressive forces led by the Great 1 September Revolution. [applause] This revolution has established the authority of the people in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. [applause] It applies the socialism of justice and works for the creation of an armed people in preparation for the battle of destiny, the battle of liberation and the clash with imperialism and Zionism and reaction.

Free brothers, [cheers] free revolutionaries: From here, from the land of the revolution and free men, from Jamahiriyah, the land of heroes, we declare that the masses of the Arab people gathered in this historic march reject all the solutions, agreements and concessions made by the enemy of the Arab people. The agent As-Sadat--whom the masses of the Arab nation have decided to try on the charge of high treason. They now pledge to the commander of the march and trustee of Arab nationalism, the commander and teacher and revolutionary thinker, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, [applause] to be under his command in preparation for the day of destiny, the day of victory or martyrdom. Forward, God's peace and mercy be with you.

[Signed] The Arab masses in the Arab and pan-Arab march [end recording]

MAURITANIA

HEAD OF STATE RETURNS FROM BRIEF VISIT TO MOROCCO

PA1900085Y Paris AFP in English 2357 GMT 18 Sep 78 PA

[Text] Nouakchott, 18 Sep (AFP)--Mauritanian head of state Lieutenant-Colonel Moustapha Ould Mohamed Saleck returned here tonight from a one day visit to Morocco for talks with King Hassan.

A joint communique issued in Rabat gave [words indistinct] details of their discussions, believed to have centred on the Western Sahara issue and the future of Moroccan-Mauritanian co-operation. It said they agreed to work for the relaxation of tension and a return to peace in north-west Africa.

The communique also said the two leaders would give full co-operation to an Organisation of African Unity committee to be set up to solve the Saharan problem.

King Hassan and Lieutenant-Colonel Saleck were determined to continue the close co-operation between the two countries, it added.

The Mauritanian leader said he was very satisfied with the visit, his first official trip abroad since the coup that (?brought) him to power in July.

MOROCCO

MAURITANIA'S SALECK COMMENTS ON HIS VISIT

LD1823117 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Mauritanian leader Col Moustapha Ould Mohamed Saleck left Sale airport for Nouakchott at 1900 today at the end of his visit to Morocco.

The Mauritanian leader arrived in Rabat at 1100 today and was met at the airport by His Majesty King Hassan II, members of the government led by Prime Minister Ahmad Osman, and others.

During his short stay in Rabat the Mauritanian leader had two rounds of talks with his majesty the king. The first was at the royal court on the arrival of the guest, the second at the guest house from 1600. The talks were followed by a plenary working session attended by two important delegations of the two countries.

Commenting on the results of his visit and his talks with his majesty, the Mauritanian leader told journalists on his departure: [Mohamed Saleck--begin recording]

In the name of God the All Merciful, I should like to use this occasion to express my pleasure at this short visit to fraternal Morocco, together with the delegation accompanying me. The visit was at the invitation of His Majesty King Hassan II. The truth is that I am pleased with the results of the visit. We discussed with his majesty and the Moroccan delegation issues that concern, in the first place, cooperation between the two countries and (?also) means of strengthening this cooperation in the future. The fact is that relations between the Mocroccan and Mauritanian peoples are strong, since these are bonds of blood, [word indistinct], religion and language. These relations cannot be affected by passing events in the region.

Secondly, there exist between Morocco and Mauritania cooperation and alliance. God willing this cooperation and alliance will continue to develop always, so as to study all the issues that take place.

Regarding the painful tension which exists today in the region, the result of the visit was naturally good, because the king and the Moroccan Government (?understand) the Mauritanian attitude and the need to search for peace in the region, because the two peoples (?shoulder) a big responsibility and because Mauritania in particular prefers that the peoples of Morocco and Mauritania do not continue to fight among themselves, but that they (?desire) to cooperate in studying the issue and resolving it in a peaceful means. Mauritiania, however, is shouldering the responsibility and is [word indistinct] peace. Naturally, [words indistinct] peace will return to the region, but this means [words indistinct] sometimes; Mauritania thinks that peace is necessary and that fighting among the brothers does not solve the problem.

I should like to seize this opportunity to profoundly thank His Majesty King Hassan and the Moroccan people for their hospitality and the warm welcome accorded to me and the delegation.

Joint Communique Issued

LD190110Y Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Moroccan-Mauritanian joint communique issued following the visit to Morocco of Mauritanian President Mohamed Saleck on 18 September read by Ould Jaddou, Mauritanian cultural adviser at the Presidency--recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God the All Merciful, a joint communique, issued at the end of the visit paid to Morocc by His Excellency Col Moustapha Ould Mohamed Saleck, chairman of the Military Committee for National Recovery and head of government, on 18 September 1978:

At the invitation of His Majesty King Hassan II, Col Moustapha Ould Mohamed Saleck, chairman of the Military Committee for National Recovery and head of government paid a brotherly working visit to the Kingdom of Morocco on Monday 18 September 1978. This visit falls within the framework of the special relations which link the Mauritanian Islamic Republic and the Kingdom of Morocco. On this occasion talks took place between the Mauritanian leader and his majesty the king in an atmosphere of trust, cordiality and mutual understanding. The talks dealt with a number of issues both at the bilateral level and at the regional and international levels.

These issues were studied deeply. The heads of the two countries reviewed all issues of cooperation between the two countries in all fields. Following these talks there was complete agreement in the viewpoints and common intention to expand and strengthen relations of cooperation and mutual assistance in all fields. The two heads of state underlined their determination to continue the policy of firm consultation in all issues of common interest. They also decided to maintain contacts at all levels so as to insure a continued development of the fruitful cooperation between the two countries and so as to meet the aspirations and demands of their peoples.

Following the private talks between the two heads of state, there was a plenary meeting between the delegations of both countries.

At the end of the meetings both sides praised the cooperation that exists between them and the effective implementation of the agreements which have been concluded between the two countries. Out of their belief in the continuation of the relations that link their countries, the heads of the two states underlined their intention to work for removing tension and restoring peace and calm to this part of the Arab Maghreb on the basis of mutual respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the two countries. The two heads express the hope that the committee of arbitrators, which was decided upon at the recent OAU summit conference, will be formed soon--they decided to give this committee their full support so that it can carry out the task entrusted to it. His excellency the Mauritanian leader expressed, in his name and the name of the accompanying delegation, profound thanks to his majesty, the Moroccan people and government for the welcome accorded to the delegation during their visit.

SUDAN

PRESIDENT NUMAYRI RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM CARTER

JN181832Y Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1750 GMT 18 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 18 September--President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri has received an urgent message from U.S. President Jimmy Carter. The message deals with the results achieved at the Camp David summit and the principles reached between Egypt and Israel regarding the general framework for peace in the Middle East and ways to solve the direct conflict between Egypt and Israel.

President Carter concluded his message by expressing his reassurance that he welcomes the visit of President Numayri to the United States. He also expressed his eagerness to meet with President Numayri to discuss various international and regional issues.

VICE PRESIDENT COMMENTS ON ARAB SOLIDARITY

JN181750Y Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1200 GMT 18 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 18 September--Ar-Rashid at-Tahir Bakr, vice president and foreign minister, has announced that during meetings of the UN General Assembly in New York he will hold consultations and talks with the Arab foreign ministers regarding the restoration of Arab solidarity. He added that Sudan, in its capacity as chairman of the Committee of Arab Solidarity, will always be in touch with all Arab brothers everywhere with the aim of restoring Arab solidarity. He expressed the hope that his talks with the Arab foreign ministers in New York will help promote the task of rebuilding Arab solidarity as soon as possible.

ARAB SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE TO MEET IN KHARTOUM

JN171907Y Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1740 GMT 17 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 17 September--The Arab Solidarity Committee is expected to hold a meeting under President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri in Khartoum after President Numayri's tour of the United States and certain European countries. The meeting comes within the framework of the efforts President Numayri is making to build Arab solidarity and heal the rift in the Arab ranks.

President Numayri has recently sent messages to the kings and presidents of the Arab countries concerning the work of the Arab Solidarity Committee and the resolutions adopted at the committee's recent meeting in Khartoum.

The Arab Solidarity Committee members include the foreign ministers of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the UAE and the YAR and the Jordanian minister of state.

TUNISIA

INITIAL REACTION TO CAMP DAVID AGREEMENTS REPORTED

LD182336Y Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Following the signing of the Camp David agreement, initial reactions from well-informed Tunisian circles point out first of all that the implementation of the provisions of this agreement rests with the will of the Israeli Knesset alone, and consequently it is subjugated to the will of Israel. The same circles also point out that no place has been allocated to the PLO, nor have the national rights of the Palestinians been stipulated, while the 1974 Rabat summit conference stipulated that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

L'ACTION: PALESTINIAN RIGHTS HAVE BEEN IGNORED

LD190945Y Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 19 Sep 78 LD

[From the press review on Camp David summit]

[Text] L'ACTION in its lead deals with the outcome of the Camp David summit. It comes to the conclusion that the summit has once again proved that the path of peace in the Middle East is still strewn with difficulties and dangers. It says: The Arab countries' desire for peace requires no further proof and the hardened posture of Menahem Begin is what forms the major obstacle.

The paper, after saying that the documents signed during the summit have neglected the core of the issue, points out that the establishment of a lasting peace in the Middle East is impossible without recognizing the Palestinians rights to a sovereign independent state, which has been neglected during the tripartite meeting.

VIETNAMESE VICE PRESIDENT TO VISIT COUNTRY 20,21 SEP

LD181948Y Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Here is a communique issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs: At the invitation of Hedi Nouira, vice president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Nguyen Huu Tho will pay a visit to Tunisia on 20 and 21 September.

RADIOS REPORT DETAILS OF CAMP DAVID AGREEMENTS

IDF Correspondent

TA181550Y Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 18 Sep 78 TA

[From the Afternoon Newsreel]

[Text] Currently on the line from Washington is 'Iddo Dissentshik, who brings the first details of what will only be made known at 1800 today in three capitals: the content of the agreements signed by the presidents of the United States and Egypt and the Israeli prime minister.

[Dissentshik] In a few moments the content of the agreements signed at 0500 today in the White House by President as-Sadat and Prime Minister Begin, with President Carter serving as a witness, will be released to the public. However, several details have already been made known, the most substantial of which is that only one Egyptian division will be stationed east of the Suez Canal, and that it will be no more than 150 km from the canal.

Sources in the Israeli delegation have also revealed that Israel's commitment not to establish new settlements is limited to 3 months and refers only to civilian settlements. These sources also claim that the withdrawal to which Israel agreed with respect to Judaea and Samaria is limited and will be expressed mainly in the gathering of the IDF units into certain bases and not necessarily in removing them from the West Bank.

It has further been reported that even after the interim period of 5 years, Israel has been assured that it could have a military presence in the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip.

The latest crisis of the summit, 3 hours before it ended, was a total Israeli rejection of the U.S. idea of having Saudi presence--with a flag--in East Jerusalem. Instead, it was decided that the issue of Jerusalem will be passed on to decision at a later date, and this is expressed in the exchange of letters between Egypt, the United States and Israel.

The Egyptians are also trying to make the agreement appear convenient to them. However, their mood is rather low in view of the resignation of the foreign minister and other members of the delegation.

No doubt there will still be dicussions about the meaning of various articles in the agreement and no doubt the United States will be very busy. It will continue to mediate, pressure and to seek compromises until all the differences are smoothed out.

Jerusalem Views Several Points

TA181741Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 18 Sep 78 TA

[Text] This evening the official version of the Camp David agreement, which deals with the principles of the peace treaty that Egypt and Israel will sign in 3 months, was received in Jerusalem. The agreement says that the negotiations between the parties will take place under the UN flag at a place that will be agreed upon by the parties.

All the principles of Resolution 242 will be included in the agreement.

These are the issues agreed upon between Israel and Egypt:

Full Egyptian sovereignty will be implemented up to the international frontier; Israeli forces will withdraw from Sinai.

The use of airfields evacuated by Israel will be for civilian needs only; free shipping will be guaranteed to Israeli vessels in the Gulf of Suez and in the Suez Canal, and the Straits of Tiran and the Gulf of 'Aqaba will be opened to free shipping and free flights by all nations.

A main highway will be paved between Sinai and the Kingdom of Jordan, which will pass near Elat. It will be open to free automobile traffic between Egypt and Jordan.

The agreement signed at Camp David also specifices how the forces will be deployed in the border region with Egypt. It was determined that Egypt will maintain one infantry division or mobile units in the area 50 km east of the Gulf of Suez and of the Suez Canal. UN forces and civilian policemen armed with light arms will be deployed in an area from 20 to 40 km west of the international border and the Gulf of 'Aqaba. The IDF will be allowed to maintain only four infantry battalions in an area 3 km east of the international frontier. In that area UN observers will also be deployed. The exact demarcation of the areas of the deployment of forces will be determined in the negotiations on the peace treaty.

As for the withdrawal, the agreement specifies that within 3 to 9 months after signing of the peace treaty the IDF will withdraw east of the line between Al-'Arish and Ra's Muhammad. The precise line of withdrawal will be determined by mutal agreement.

After the peace treaty is signed and after the first stage of withdrawal has come to an end, normal relations between Irael and Egypt will be established, including full recognition, diplomatic, economic and cultural relations, termination of the economic boycott and free traffic of goods and people.

So far points from the Camp David agreement, as they have been released in Jerusalem this evening. As for the agreement regarding Judaea and Samaria, the official version is due to arrive in Israel later this evening.

Further Details Noted

TA182003Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 18 Sep 78 TA

[Excerpts] The official versions of the Camp David agreements were released in Washington and in Jerusalem this evening.

The agreement regarding the West Bank and the Gaza Strip says that Israel and Egypt agree on the necessity of interim settlements in those territories for a period up to 5 years. With a view to providing full autonomy to the inhabitants, Israel will withdraw its military government and the civilian administration linked to it immediately after the autonomous authorities are elected in free elections.

The Government of Jordan will be invited to join the negotiations for the settlements during the interim period. These settlements will take into consideration both the principle of self-rule by the inhabitants, as well as the legitimate security considerations of the involved parties. Egypt, Israel and Jordan will agree on the criteria according to which the autonomous authorities in the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip will be established.

The Egyptian and Jordanian delegations to these negotiations may include Palestinians from the territories, as well as other Palestinians. Their participation will be agreed upon by the parties.

There will be a withdrawal of Israeli forces from the West Bank and from the Gaza Strip, and the forces remaining there will be redeployed in security areas to be defined.

The agreement will also specify arrangements that will guarantee the internal and external security, and public order in the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip. A strong local police force will be established, which will also include Jordanian citizens. In addition to that, soldiers from Israel and from Jordan will maintain joint patrols and will jointly man control positions that will insure order on the frontiers.

When the autonomous council in the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip is established, the 5-year transition period will begin. Within 3 years from the beginning of this period, negotiations will begin to determine the final status of these regions, and regarding the peace treaty between Israel and Jordan. Two separate committees will deal with the negotiations: one committee will include representatives of Egypt, Israel and Jordan, as well as the elected representatives of inhabitants of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. This committee will deal with the final status of the regions and in their relations with the neighboring countries. In the second committee representatives of Israel and Jordan and representatives of the inhabitants of the territories will participate, and it will deal with the peace treaty between Israel and Jordan. This committee will also take into consideration the agreement to be reached regarding the final status of the territories.

The negotiations in the two countries will be based on all the instructions and principles of Security Council Resolution 242.

In the negotiations will be determined, among other things, the placement of the borders and the nature of the security arrangements. The solution that will be reached in the negotiations will recognize the legitimate rights of the Palestinian nation and its just demands. The agreement that will be reached regarding the final status of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip will be submitted to a vote by the elected institutions of the inhabitants of the territories. They will decide how to put their self-rule into practice in a way that will conform to the agreement to be reached in the negotiations.

The agreement specifies that all necessary measures will be adopted to insure the security of Israel and of its neighbors during the transition period and after it. To that end a police force will be established under the autonomy authority. It will be composed of inhabitants of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and it will maintain constant contact in matters of internal security with officers of Jordan, Israel and Egypt. During the transition period a permanent committee will be established of representatives of Egypt, Israel and Jordan and of the autonomy authority, which will discuss the repatriation of persons exiled from the territories in 1967.

The chapter that deals with Egyptian-Israeli relations says that the two countries undertake not to threaten or use force to settle the conflicts between them. All the conflicts will be settled by peaceful means, according to the instructions of the UN Charter.

The agreement also specifies that Israel and Egypt will act jointly and in coordination with other interested factors, with a view to establishing agreed upon procedures for a rapid and just solution of the refugee problem.

A senior U.S. official in Washington this evening gave clarifications on the framework agreement regarding Judaea and Samaria, and among other things he revealed that Israel will soon begin evacuating a considerable number of its soldiers from Judaea, Samaria and from the Gaza Strip. The official said that this is being done in accordance with the agreement signed last night. According to him, Israel will reduce its forces in those two regions to 6,000 to 10,000 troops. Those units will be concentrated in defined areas in the first days of the implementation of the agreement.

The senior U.S. official noted at the same time, however, that a full-scale Israeli withdrawal from Judaea and Samaria depends on the negotiations between Israel, Egypt and Jordan, together with the inhabitants of the territories.

REACTION TO CAMP DAVID AGREEMENTS CONTINUES

Arens, Rabin Interviewed

TA180837Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 18 Sep 78 TA

[Text] In order to discuss what was achieved at the Camp David conference and President Carter's announcement and that of Prime Minister Menahem Begin and the president of Egypt, Anwar as-Sadat, we have invited to our studio in Tel Aviv the chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee, Prof Moshe Arens, the former prime minister and Knesset member, Yizhaq Rabin. In Tel Aviv the moderator is our political correspondent, Elimelekh Ram.

[Ram] Gentlemen, the prime minister said: We have not yet brought peace, there is a long process of negotiations still in front of us, and the first question is: What are the main problems which will have to be overcome before peace is achieved? Professor Arens, please.

[Arens] That question is difficult to answer, since we do not know exactly what was agreed on and what has not yet been agreed on. In fact, we only know one thing, that it has been agreed not to agree--and that is on the issue of the settlements. It may be that beyond this there are other issues. According to the information given us up to now, there have been far-reaching concessions here in the original Israeli positions, or in Israel's positions before we left for Camp David. It is not clear what more has been left.

[Ram] Does the future of the settlements, in your view, appear to be a condition for As-Sadat's agreement to signing a peace treaty?

[Arens] I think that, according to the reports we have just heard, this is what has to be understood, unambiguously.

[Ram] Mr Rabin, what, in your view, will be the hard points to deal with?

[Rabin] Before I deal with details, I would like to say that we have now watched, emotionally, a far-reaching event as regards the future of the State of Israel, the future of the area and I have no doubt that this is an opening for a new period, a period which can really guarantee peace to the State of Israel.

Although the details are not known, it is already possible to say that both sides have conceded. As I see it, the Israeli concessions were also significant and even painful, but Egypt also conceded.

The most important thing, which has impressed me up to now, is that Egypt--true, after the fulfilling of all its demands--is prepared to sign a peace treaty with Israel, to allow an interim period of 5 years in everything involving the future of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip, the solution of the Palestinian problem and peace with Jordan, beyond what Israel has agreed to to date. If it turns out that the problem of the sovereignty over the territories--if it turns out that the future of Jerusalem, first and foremost, the future of East Jerusalem and also the future of the settlements, the footholds, in Judaea and Samaria and the Gaza Strip, these three things, their problem does indeed remain open for a decision at the end of the 5 years, I think that this is a great and impressive achievement. [sentence as heard]

I have no details. Is there an Israeli commitment, of any kind whatsoever concerning the fate of Jerusalem, concerning the future of the sovereignty over the territories, concerning the fate of the settlements, the footholds in Judaea and Samaria? If these have remained open questions on which Israel still has freedom of maneuver with regard to how these things will be decided in another 5 years, that is, after peace is made between Egypt and Israel, after we experience having peace between the main Arab country, Egypt, and Israel--I regard this as a great achievement. I saw this even before the Camp David conference and I also wrote about it, as the main direction guaranteeing peace.

[Ram] What about the future of the settlements in the Rafah approaches?

[Rabin] I have the impression that Egypt will present this as a condition and I hear that the prime minister and the Israeli delegation at Camp David have in fact left this issue for the Knesset's decision. I imagine that the problem will be put to the nation and the Knesset. Will peace rise or fall on this?

[Ram] Professor Arens, what are the main changes which have occurred, as far as we have heard and as far as the information changes in Mr Begin's, the prime minister's, peace program, as it was presented in December?

[Arens] Yes. On the basis of what has been reported up to now, and if I have not forgotten anything and not made any mistakes, it appears to me that this is: A. In Sinai, the withdrawal from the demand for control over the airfields; B. Agreement to the fact that diplomatic relations will be founded only after the main withdrawal, if I have understood correctly what has been reported, not with the signing of the agreement, but only after...

[Rabin] That was in the peace program prepared by the cabinet...

[Arens] That peaceful relations would be founded...

[Rabin] Only after...

[Arens] That may be so. At any rate, I regard this as a concession, because, traditionally, peaceful relations, diplomatic relations, are established right away with the signing of a peace agreement.

With regard to Judaea and Samaria, there is an understanding, as was reported, for a halt to settlement in the area. These are not things we agreed to, or discussed a willingness to agree to, beforehand. If I have understood correctly, there is a willingness to permit the Jordanian police to enter Judaea and Samaria; there is a willingness to restrict the IDF presence to certain bases.

It appears to me that this is the main list of the things which represent concessions on our part, agreement on our part to things we have not previously agreed to, before leaving for Camp David.

[Ram] What reactions do you expect in your party, in the Herut; in view of the concessions, or the changes, in the peace program?

[Arens] Yes. That is hard to say at this stage. We have to see all the details. Apparently a great many things are not yet clear. I would say--on the main issue, to which I attach no inconsiderable weight--that, at this stage, it is not at all clear, whether Egypt's willingness to sign an agreement in accordance with that timetable mentioned at Camp David, a peace agreement with us, is this an irrevocable commitment? [sentence as heard] Or, is it dependent on the fact that the Jordanians come, that we agree to make additional concessions, is it dependent on negotiations which are to be held over Judaea and Samaria, with the Palestinians, is this an irrevocable commitment which will lead Egypt and Israel to a peace agreement even if no agreement is achieved on the issue of Judaea and Samaria? This is not clear and it appears to me that it will determine the position or many people.

[Ram] Mr Rabin, do you expect a new political deployment in Israel?

[Rabin] It is still too soon to evaluate. I have no doubt that in several significant things, Israel, the Cabinet of Israel, has made concessions when compared to the [Likud] peace program. When the reference is to Sinai, in fact, all the Egyptian demands have been accepted, apart from the question of the settlements, which, I have no doubt will stand as a painful and difficult problem facing everyone in Israel, facing all the parties in Israel, facing everyone of the Knesset members who will have to vote on it when the matter is put to the Knesset.

[Arens] The speed of the withdrawal from Sinai is also faster than in the original program.

[Rabin] Yes, these are secondary things...

[Ram] Two or 3 years...

[Rabin] Secondary things. The main problem is that of the settlements in Sinai.

The second question, as I said before, is what, in fact, is Israel committing itself to today--in the framework agreement on which Egypt makes its signing of a peace agreement with Israel dependent--with all the details, the main ones of which are connected with the future of the territories, the fate of Jerusalem, the fate of the settlements and the security arrangements. I have no doubt that Egypt will not make peace with Israel before a framework agreement is also achieved, not a declaration of principles, but a framework agreement which will contain clear words, or, at least, there must be clear words in it, and the questions to which I have as yet no answer are what Israel is taking on itself with regard to the fate of Jerusalem, with regard to the problem of the sovereignty and the borders, with regard to the fate of the settlements in the Jordan rift valley, the Jerusalem area and Gush 'Ezyon.

[Ram] Professor Arens, we heard that the Egyptian foreign minister, Ibrahim Kamil, has resigned in reaction to this agreement. Is it possible that there may be changes in the Cabinet of Israel, on the part of ministers, let us assume, on whose flag settlement is engraved, the need for settlement?

[Arens] It is very hard to say. First of all, the main minister connected with the issue of the negotiations--the defense minister and the foreign minister--were in Camp David and they are partners in the negotiations and they are also pleased with the results. Concerning the rest, I am sure that everyone will certainly say that he wants to see the details, wants to see all the things agreed on and not agreed on, before he expresses his view.

[Ram] Gentlemen, a last question. Peace is talked of. We hear the bells of peace. What is the meaning of peace in the Middle East, in the State of Israel, after 31 years?

[Arens] I think that, first of all, it is worth emphasizing the decisive question as far as we are concerned, which is: Is the reference to stable peace, what we call real peace, when we will no longer have to face security dangers, or is the reference to another stage in the moderation of the dispute, when we will still have to be on our guard? It appears to me that we mean the second one, even with all the hopes which are linked with that agreement which has just been signed. Syria, Iraq, the easter front, the problems in Lebanon today, it appears to me that we have not yet reached that point where we can begin to speak about the disbanding of the IDF and of the end of the need to be on guard.

But, without any doubt, if this agreement brings at least a separate agreement with Egypt for a moderation of the tension on the southern front, enables us to decrease the forces we send to that area, this will be a great relief for Israel and Egypt, economically, a great step toward the fulfilling of some of our dreams in the area.

[Rabin] Even if peace is achieved, this will not yet be by way of being the actualization of the ancient vision of the prophets of Israel, since the reference is to peace with a section of the Arab world, peace to which time must be given to examine to what extent the two, or the three nations, will come closer, those with whom there is at the moment a chance of reaching peace; to what extent this r..prochement will lead to an erosion in the warlike motivation of the whole Arab world and will really create friendly relations.

But there is no doubt that there is in this an opening, an opening for a change in national preferences, not in the first stage, and many difficult problems will arise, problems connected with what is our unity, what is our place in the Jewish world, what will the Jewish people's link be to the State of Israel when it is at peace; how will this influence aliya, how will this influence lifestyles in Israel, how will this find its expression in the new reality we have not yet experienced? There are many questions, few answers.

[Arens] I would maybe add two questions. It appears to me that these are questions which each of us will have to cope with in the coming weeks and months. The first question is: What is the degree of risk we are taking on ourselves? What is the degree of risk when we leave the airfields in Sinai? When we will, maybe, for all that, have to again face the need to defend ourselves, and this time without those bases, and of course there are other security assets we have conceded.

The second question is: To what extent will the agreement, if it is signed, restrict the project of Zionism. Are we entering into a stage in which the project of Zionism will slow down; will it be seriously restricted, to certain areas of Eretz Yisra'el, or will we be able to continue with the momentum and the impetus of the project of Zionism?

[Ram] Gentlemen, I thank you very much. We are returning to the news studio in Jerusalem.

'Amit on Agreement

TA181649Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 18 Sep 78 TA

[From the Midday Newsreel]

[Text] Let us begin with the evaluation of someone who was the minister of transport and communications until the beginning of the week: Me'ir 'Amit, who is today one of the leaders of the SHAY movement. [begin recording]

[Question] Mr 'Amit, let us open with a personal question. In fact, less than an hour ago you took leave of the staff of the ministries over which you were in charge, with your resignation having come, among other things, against the background of what was happening on the political plane. In view of last night's events, do you regret this step you took?

[Answer] I do not regret it but there is not doubt that today I had mixed feelings at the farewell party. I said to my friends at work that I would have had mixed feelings in any event, how much more so after the signing of the framework agreement. Here there is no question of regret; when you enter the road of politics, of statesmanship, forces work on you over which you have no control. To get down to basics, there is no doubt that I regret the fact that I am leaving the Ministry of Transport at the beginning of a process which I developed, which I began; many beginnings, many hopes, the same goes for the Ministry of Communications, maybe even more. They are standing at the threshold of a new era and I have musings, of course, about this, but, as I said, when you begin to be a politician, in quotes--I am a very small politician--you run along a track and that's the situation.

[Question] Do you not also regret the fact that you are resigning at the beginning of the peace process?

[Answer] I said, I mentioned that....

[Question] You said the process in the ministry....

[Answer] No, I said how much more, in view of what happened this morning. By the way, I believe, I do not know details, only what I hear over the communications media, I believe that there has been a real breakthrough here, that is, that it is not a technical matter but a substantive one. I think that the hard decision was made by As-Sadat considering the fact that he will have to stand up against the Arab world. I estimate that Saudi Arabia has stood at his side, otherwise he would not have done it or, at least, only tacitly--and I estimate that Saudi Arabia supported him in view of what is occurring in Iran--but he will have a problem in the Arab world, a much more difficult problem than that Begin will have with all kinds of domestic rebels because, in the final analysis, and I have always said this, if anyone can make a concession here, it is Begin; if anyone has strength, domestic and political strength on the national level to do this, it is Begin and I am very happy, I very much admire--this morning I sent a cable to the prime minister, a cable of admiration and hope because of what has happened, admiration for what has happened and hope for what still should happen and today I am happy just as is every good Jewish citizen. If I may add to this, peace is not something static, it is dynamic. It will be possible to achieve it if an atmosphere is created, if cooperation is created and both the Ministry of Transport and the Ministry of Communications have a key role in this process. We will--we, I say--but you, in the Ministry of Transport and the Ministry of Communications, will be the spearhead, the arrowhead of this process.

Whether it will be flights to Cairo or ground transport or a regional communications center, all these things will not only be a result of peace but components of the road to peace, important components which will guarantee the success or the achievement of peace.

[Question] Would you like to return to the cabinet today?

[Answer] That is a hypothetical question. It is not a matter of personal desire.

[Question] The faction could decide on this, the party....

[Answer] The party will discuss and examine and this matter has several aspects. I would like to say that it is true that the external political issues were a part of the factors in the decision, because we always said that they were all interlinked, but the part which was no less important, maybe more important, was the way in which the cabinet functions and how it deals with domestic problems and I was very unhappy about it. I fought over this for the whole year. I think that these are things that are very substantive. The approach here must change. The prime minister--maybe, today, after he frees himself from the great mission, he will become partly free, he will be able to devote a greater effort to the domestic matters. Our domestic affairs require very much improvement, very much attention and, in my view, a change of values and changes in the establishment so that, if you ask me if I resigned on the foundations of the external problems, I would say both on the basis of this and of the fact that there has been no progress over the year. I am happy that the elements, the different elements at Camp David, including As-Sadat--I never said that the matter was unilateral--but our forces, too--we made no few concessions.

[Question] Maybe we will come to that sphere. How do you feel about the details agreed upon at Camp David? The chances? Are there also risks as well as chances?

[Answer] As I said, I am not in on the details, but there is no doubt that the fact that, at least, as it is reported, that we made a full concession in Sinai. This also has security significance. I do not know how much was decided--how much attention was devoted to the matter of demilitarization. I regard this as being of prime importance, the matter of demilitarization. I do not know what happened about Sharm ash-Shaykh and other questions which are hard for me to deal with, but there is no doubt that in Sinai we made a significant concession. This--it may be--this loss may come out as the cost of the peace process, which is a no less important component in the security factors.

[Question] In another 2 weeks, or within 2 weeks, you will be asked, as will all the other members of Knesset, to decide on the fate of settlements in the Rafah approaches. What is your position.

[Answer] I will determine my position after receiving further information. I regard the peace process as being of prime importance. I, as I said, if this is real peace--and I believe that As-Sadat wants that, I believe it, I always said so--I want to consider the matter seriously. This does not mean that we have to throw the settlements out. In my view, if there is a positive atmosphere it will be possible to find a modus vivendi on this matter, too. Altogether, when we begin to live together, things will look different.

[Question] What about what was agreed and achieved concerning Judaea and Samaria?

[Answer] I have no problems in this issue. I think that what was achieved, again, as it appears from the information I have today, the existing settlements exist, there will be no new settlements, the IDF is in key positions, it will be possible to enter Jordan and the inhabitants will be able to run their lives, a formula which appears acceptable to me, completely, and I will support it with all my heart. [end recording]

Yadin Interviewed

TA181232Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 18 Sep 78 TA

[From the Midday Newsreel]

[Interview with Deputy Prime Minister Yiga'el Yadin by Zevi Lidar in Jerusalem on 18 September--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Professor Yadin, what details do you know at this stage about the agreement reached in Washington?

[Answer] Today, at 1800 the full version of all the documents signed there will be publicized in Cairo, Washington and Israel. Then we, too, will know many details that we have not received yet. I assume that we will receive them before 1800. Except for this I can say at the moment, and I will not get into additional details, that what was broadcast this morning on the radio that the agreement apparently states that the settlements will be frozen for 5 years--this is not true. I cannot say what the precise clause is and we will learn this at 1800. Except for this I think that it is quite clear that one issue that was not agreed on there will be brought to the Knesset for a decision--this is the future and fate of the settlements in the Rafah approaches. If I understand correctly, this means that if a declaration is accepted in the spirit of As-Sadat's desire--and I do not yet know whether this means that the settlements should be evacuated now, or within 10 or 20 years--then, taking into consideration the framework agreement on the Jordanian front, Egypt will be prepared to get into negotiations and to sign a peace with Israel.

According to this agreement, at a certain stage during the process of evacuation diplomatic relations will also be established. In other words, the Knesset will have to decide on one concrete issue, besides the general discussion of course about endorsing the agreement or not: whether to evacuate at this stage or to leave the settlements in the Rafah approaches under Egyptian sovereignty, and I am not getting into details at this stage. If the decision will be in favor then Israel and Egypt will sign a bilateral agreement.

[Question] When are they saying that diplomatic relations will be established with Egypt?

[Answer] I think that when the documents are made public at 1800 that this will become clear. There are two stages: first the stage of signing the agreement. This will be followed by a certain stage connected with recognition. There is a second stage--and I do not want to go into detail on this at this moment--that when it arrives diplomatic relations will be founded. This is a matter of a few months.

[Question] There is a subject that requires clarifications. Is there a link between the two agreements signed in Washington? In other words, if the agreement regarding Judaea and Samaria is not implemented--let us say that King Husayn refuses to enter--will this have an influence from the point of view of relations with Egypt?

[Answer] I cannot give you an answer but I can tell you what I understand. It was necessary to reach the framework agreement in everything pertaining to Judaea, Samaria and Jordan as a condition for the bilateral agreement and in connection with the Rafah approaches issue. The moment an agreement was achieved on this subject, then the issue of peace between us and Egypt is not subject to the negotiations there. This is how I understand the state of affairs at this moment.

[Question] Let us now refer to the content of the agreements, that is, what was published. How do you assess these agreements? Do you think that the price is too heavy, as some moderate members of the opposition have expressed?

[Answer] At this moment I, like everybody else, I may say, have not had enough time not only to peruse the documents carefully but to consider this thing. However, generally I think this was a first-rate achievement for the government since today it is really possible to say--in contrast perhaps to that euphoria prevailing after As-Sadat's visit here--today in a concrete and not a hypothetical manner, that if we decide to go this way then we have a separate peace with Egypt. This is a great thing. What is the price for a separate peace with Egypt? Everybody will have to give an account to himself on this with utmost earnestness.

[Question] What is the account you give to yourself?

[Answer] I cannot give you a final answer yet. However, I think that every reasonable price which is subject to all defense arrangements is worth paying for a settlement with Egypt. I will think about a final answer to this question after I consider the details. Generally speaking, this is my feeling at the moment.

Moreover, I want to say that the framework agreement regarding Judaea and Samaria is in fact a great achievement of ours since it is based, like the Sinai issue, on the government's peace plan. There are all kinds of variations here. There, too, [at Camp David] did not say that that was the final word. We said let us conduct negotiations. There [illegible] many details that had to be discussed. However, the principle, namely, having the [illegible] of autonomy, that only after these 5 years will the sovereignty question be [illegible]ined, that in any case, from the defense point of view, the IDF will be in those [illegible]greed on, that there will be some sort of a link with Jordan--all these issues are [illegible]ed in the autonomy plan and from this point of view I regard this as a great achievement.

[Question] There is also a clause about the settlements...

[Yadin] I have told you that the clause of settlements, as broadcast, is not correct. The situation is completely different. However, at this moment when I am talking with you I cannot detail it. It will be known at 1800.

[Question] Could you generally say whether there is a concession on the subject of settlement?

[Answer] It is difficult for me to give you the answer. The matter is connected with a certain timing. I cannot elaborate at the moment. [end recording]

Peres Interviewed

TA181725Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 18 Sep 78 TA

[From the Midday Newsreel]

[Text] We invited MK Shim'on Peres to our Tel Aviv studio at noon. Our correspondent for party affairs is talking with him.

[Sara Frankel] Mr Peres, in the light of the announcements and publications so far regarding the framework agreement that was signed--what are, in your opinion, the positive and negative points in this agreement?

[Answer] First, the positive points. The very fact that there is peace, this is the positive and important point that puts all other considerations in shadow. Moreover, in my opinion, we should consider what could have happened if we had not reached a peace settlement. The Middle East would have entered a state of chaos and Israel would have found itself isolated in the world. In every political situation one should consider what was achieved and what was prevented. What was prevented is part of the thing that was achieved. Second, I believe that peace will indeed create a different climate in the Middle East, will open horizons of economic and social development. It will enable the peoples to defend their independence, will lead to the building of large development enterprises. As you know I have always believed that it is possible to reach a settlement with As-Sadat even when it is only he who conducts the negotiations. I am happy that this is what happened.

[Question] But?

[Answer] Without but. The price now, the painful things, I am not getting into this now--we will read the documents and react. It is clear that we gave up the Sinai airfields. Peace is a great thing but we should not forget that this is peace only with part of the Arab world and we should be very particular about the defense options of the state. It was agreed in fact to return the entire sovereignty in the Sinai so the settlements that already exist there will be under Egyptian sovereignty. In my opinion, the price for Judaea and Samaria is also very high. There is no point in hiding this. The autonomy plan according to this settlement has turned into a temporary 5-year plan. After these 5 years there will in fact be an independent Arab rule with considerable independence. I do not know the precise word that will be used for this but it does not make that much of a difference, because there are 700,000 Arabs there with an elected self-rule and with strong national desires and with the support of the outside world. The police duties will be handed over to Arab hands, the IDF presence will be limited to only a number of positions--these are certainly far-reaching concessions.

[Question] This means, as I gather from your words, that too little was achieved, or that it was too late.

[Answer] At this moment, I am not giving out grades, I must see the overall picture. Neither am I dealing with hypothetical situations. You asked me what were the positive points, and I certainly see some positive points: you asked me what the price was, and I told you what the price was.

[Question] In your estimation, what is the discussion, or rather, where does the Labor Party focus--or where will it focus--its discussion. In other words, where are the weak spots which the Labor Party will have to face?

[Answer] Obviously they are with respect to the Rafah approaches and the fate of the settlements in Judaea and Samaria, with respect to the future of Judaea and Samaria. Not so much with respect to the entire Judaea and Samaria area, because the autonomy plan--let us not forget this--applies to the 1967 borders.

We will also have to see what exactly is in the agreement with reference to Jerusalem, that has not yet been publicized--whether there is an agreement, or whether there is none--but as I said when As-Sadat came to visit Jerusalem, we are in no opposition to peace.

[Question] I would like to read to you a few lines from a member of the party bureau, MK Eliyahu Speiser, who said that he will unconditionally support the agreement, the agreement being the best thing that has happened to Israel, and so on. Why am I quoting specifically Eliyahu Speiser, and not Yosi Sarid, for example, but specifically Speiser? How, in your opinion, does it happen that people who are considered, let us say, as hawks, or people who are doves regard this agreement as a breakthrough, let us call it?

[Answer] I am very glad that this is Speiser's opinion, but in every democratic party there are various opinions and each person must see the whole picture. Thus, it is impossible, for example, to separate the achievement of peace and its price. These are not two separate things, they are one comprehensive thing, and when a person makes an overall summary, he can reach either this or another conclusion. After all, we are not dealing with images but with decisions and these--as we have always claimed--are difficult and must be made despite the price involved.

[Question] Following the signing of the framework agreement and the ensuing debate which will take place in the Knesset--and in general it seems that all the parties and the entire political system will discuss this issue in the next few months--in light of this, do you foresee any turbulence within various parties?

[Answer] From a certain point of view, I think that the decision made at Camp David put an end to the political polarization which existed. Obviously the Likud is no longer what it used to be and what you read from Eliyahu Speiser's words we would probably be able to read from other party members in other places as well.

[Question] Yes, of course. At this very moment, for example, a meeting is taking place at MK Ge'ula Kohen's place, taking the other extreme, of course.

[Answer] Yes, and I assume that if it had been the Alinement which had made such an agreement, certainly Mr Begin and his colleagues would have attacked it, but this is not the consideration, as I have said before. There will certainly be a discussion in our party. Today the bureau is convening and I do not foresee crises in the Labor Party. We have been educated in making great decisions and have never demanded of others things that we ourselves cannot carry out. We have argued for peace and for security. I, for example, am very happy that Mr Begin will now enjoy the support of the Peace Now Movement; perhaps the movement itself indeed fulfilled a certain role in this issue. So, on the one hand there is an end to the national polarization even though, of course, there are still various marginal activities.

[Question] Do you think that in general our political system is constructed in such a way that it can accept a peace agreement?

[Answer] I never doubted this for even a moment. I believe that it is easier for us as Jews to stand up against big things than to cope with everyday life. We are a nation of great historic decisions, a nation which encounters difficulties in everyday life. I assume that the big decision will be accepted for the greatness of it, both regarding its greatness with respect to the achievement and regarding its price and its sorrows, and in my opinion the course of our history should have been redirected toward peace, and I am glad that this change has taken place. This is my basic, deep feeling.

[Question] That is, whatever happens, you think that this is an historic hour--positively or negatively?

[Answer] I did not say: whatever happens. Even when one makes peace, one must not forget the security needs, and I have also described with utmost restraint the security problems that might arise.

[Question] Thank you, Mr Peres.

Horowitz Worried

TA181308Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 18 Sep 78 TA

[From the Midday Newsreel]

[Interview with Commerce and Industry Minister Yiga'el Horowitz by Zevi Lidar in Jerusalem on 18 September--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Minister Horowitz, this morning when I called you and asked you how you were, you said you did not know. Does this mean that you are not at peace with what was achieved in Washington?

[Answer] Yes. I am worried, and I am worried although I assume that information is fragmentary and we still do not know the whole picture. I assume that Mr Begin, Mr Dayan and Mr Weizman, when they arrive here, will report to us and we will hear details about the U.S. involvement in or influence on the decisions.

I am worried first about the Sinai. The fact that As-Sadat demands that we remove the settlements from the Sinai--if this is true then it indicates that his peace intentions are not true. This is so since if they agreed to Egyptian sovereignty over the Sinai why should he not want to have Jews or settlements in the Sinai? This is not clear to me. If he insists on this and this is a condition to peace, then I put a question mark next to his peace intentions.

[Question] You are not ready to accept this condition?

[Answer] It is very hard for me to digest this. I was happy to hear that Mr Begin agrees--and he will not view this as a matter of confidence--that every Knesset member votes on this matter as he thinks.

[Question] What about the fate of the Sinai airfields? How do you relate to this chapter in the agreement?

[Answer] I view our right to settle in the Sinai, to keep the existing settlements in the Sinai, as a natural right which is hard to relinquish. As for the airfields--this is a clear military matter and it is difficult for me to express an opinion on this matter.

[Question] If we say--and this is what transpires from the reports from Washington--that the issue of settlements in the Rafah approaches is As-Sadat's condition for peace, do I correctly understand from your remarks that when you reach the point of voting about this matter that you will prefer a situation of no peace and to leave the Rafah approaches settlements in their places?

[Answer] Ask me this after the report of our delegation in the United States. It is very hard for me to digest that we will have to remove the settlements and return the settlers to the green line boundaries.

[Question] What about the framework agreement with regard to Judea and Samaria?

[Answer] I do not know for sure what was decided. However, if it was correctly reported that Jewish settlement in Judaea and Samaria will be forbidden--it is very hard for me to put up with this.

[Question] Despite the fact that the prime minister, who is known for his loyalty to Judaea and Samaria, and Mr Weizman and Mr Dayan supported this?

[Answer] I mention this again. I want to know what is the degree of involvement of the Americans in this decision. I want to hear about this and only then will I be able to say clear things to you.

[Question] In other words, you believe that the three personages representing us at Camp David could not face and hold out against the U.S. pressure?

[Answer] It may be that they reached the conclusion [words indistinct] that the U.S. involvement was massive and things were put in such a way that we will all have to discuss things anew. However, I want first to know what was said there.

[Question] Do you then believe that the price that was paid was too high?

[Answer] Yes, very high.

[Question] Mr Horowitz, do you not rely on the leading triumvirate that was at Camp David?

[Answer] I thought and still think that this is the best delegation the Israeli Government had for these difficult and complicated negotiations. Nonetheless, I reserve the right for myself to notify you only after hearing the details. I, as I have said--it is hard for me to accept the removal of the settlements from the Sinai and even more so to accept that Jews will not be able to settle in Judaea and Samaria.

[Question] You are known as one of Dayan's confidants and friends. Moshe Dayan upheld this agreement. This morning he said on the radio that it is for this in fact, in order to reach this agreement, that he joined the present government.

[Answer] I joined this government not for this reason. I wanted peace but I imagined peace with different conditions. With all my appreciation of Moshe Dayan, I do not always accept his positions. [end recording]

Weizman Interviewed

TA181622Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 18 Sep 78 TA

[Text] This morning correspondent Dan Shilon spoke in Washington with Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman. [begin videotape]

[Question] Mr Defense Minister, what does this day mean to you?

[Answer] I have had many great days in my life: days of war; days of successes; days of failures. I think this day is the beginning of something which is, perhaps, an essential change in our way of life in Eretz Yisra'el. If we indeed succeed on that path that we started last night, the path of achieving peace first with Egypt and then, I hope, with the other countries, we have perhaps, we hope, succeeded in achieving a part of a new way of life, one that we have been seeking for many years.

One has to be always ready for war; one has to be always ready to defend what we believe in. However, if peace can be achieved, this is above everything. I believe that the process that has been going on for almost a year, the peak of which has taken place at Camp David in the last 2 weeks--I think that this is more than the beginning of a way for accomplishing a different form and way of life in the Middle East.

[Question] If you tried to put it in words of your own--you have accumulated to your credit, I believe, more hours of meetings with the Egyptian president than any other Israeli leader has in the past--does Egypt indeed desire peace, despite all the obstacles that are still hidden even in the present agreement?

[Answer] I think it does; I thought so during all the recent months. I expressed my opinion to that effect on television, on the radio and in the press. I think that the Egyptian president is really and honestly seeking peace. He has, naturally, his own aspirations, desires, demands and problems. I have always believed this, and I think at the moment we have proof of this. If he, in spite of a part of his advisers, and in view of all the problems of the great Arab world--which I won't go into at the moment--took pen in hand today, and signed together with the Israeli prime minister, and with the blessing of the U.S. President, I think this means he is a valiant man. I think it pays to deal with him. If the deal is peace, I favor doing business with him.

[Question] Mr Defense Minister, in the course of the last few months, it seems that you have been the most conciliatory in the Israeli leading trio. Have some of your proposals indeed been adopted at the Camp David conference?

[Answer] I do not accept the term conciliatory. I did have my opinion, and I don't think it was solely my own. I may have expressed my view in a clearer, louder and more lucid manner than the others. I repeat I believed there was a chance to reach a settlement with the Egyptians. It was proved, in fact, that I have been right. All this was certainly against the background of my relations with the president of Egypt, the relations I have created, established with my counterpart, War Minister al-Jamasi. I believe we have reached a turning point in the relations between us and a part of the Arab world, a part with which we can find a way of coexisting, and not necessarily through the sights of guns, cannons or planes. There is no doubt that we shall have to maintain many gunsights, cannons and many aircraft, before we are assured of the knowledge that this is indeed the way. Hence, the IDF will have to continue being that IDF it has been for a long time to come. In the course of time we may, perhaps, be able to gradually relent a little. As for your question, however, I believed, since the day I met the president of Egypt in Jerusalem, that this may be perhaps a ray of light, the beginning of a road, and I think the Camp David conference proved that there is a chance.

[Question] You are saying that we shall need even more planes and troops to defend the border of Israel. We agreed to give up one of the airbases, 'Ezyon. You certainly understand better than anyone else the meaning of an airfield at 'Ezyon. How come you agreed to give up such a field?

[Answer] Look, Dan, first of all the term to give up is not the right one, because when you are in the midst of negotiations, you give and take, you discuss and you consider, and it is not 'Ezyon only. There is another field, there are even more fields, there are the vast spaces of the Sinai. There are contours and forms of soil between us and the Egyptians.

The problem is whether between us and the Egyptians today there will indeed be a trust, relations, whether there will be open roads, open tourism, whether there will be joint projects, diplomatic relations and whether there will be understanding. If yes, then this is worth a lot of space. Sometimes it is even worth an airfield.

[Question] With your permission, let us go back to the Camp David summit. It seems that you have met with President as-Sadat--also at the Camp David summit--more often than any other Israeli. What was the stmosphere? Tell us something about the contents that have been so hidden from us in the last few days.

[Answer] It won't do to make too much of a mystery of Camp David. I think--first of all, I must point out that President Carter amazed me. I saw him, I met him once....

[Question] The question this time was about President as-Sadat.

[Answer] You'll excuse me, a moment. There was also another president there. There was also one prime minister. The stage was shared with quite a few partners. I have to point out that President Carter made a great impact on me. I discovered a wise, quick, brave, keen person, a person positively aggressive, and, as the prime minister put it, it wasn't Camp David, it was camp Jimmy Carter.

My relations with As-Sadat did not begin and they did not end at Camp David. They are very interesting; I do not want to analyze them. I think they are chiefly based on a certain mutual trust. What we agreed upon, what we talked about in the past, we did not reiterate to each other. It was nothing of any great importance. But a kind of sediment has been created of trust between two relatively adult people--he is older than I am--who deal in essential polical and security issues of two nations, which have been engaged for 30 years in a great debate. Since the day I met him in Jerusalem, and during those times I was with him in Egypt, and in Salzburg recently, we found a common language. We have not always agreed. This was manifested also at Camp David. If here and there there was some subject that got hung up on a trivial point--no little because of my relations with him--I managed to put through things that I thought would be perhaps impossible to put through. I won't say that everything was built on the relationship, God forbid. But I do also hope that the relationship that has developed between us, and I definitely hope between our prime minister and the president of Egypt, will be part of the landscape; not only some hill, some tank, some plane or some distance, or this or that relation. But indeed relations between people will perhaps bring about more understanding.

I merely want to point out one thing, and I have to emphasize it all the time: The Israeli nation should know that we maintain the IDF on a high standard, and it will still take a long time before we reach the conclusion that we can reduce the number of training days, the years and months of service. I hope we shall see a time when Israelis will have to fight less and build their land more. But this will not be tomorrow or the day after tomorrow.

[Question] Mr Weizman, what is to be expected in the State of Israel as of tomorrow. The agreement speaks of concessions, the agreement speaks of airfields, of rural settlements, it speaks of an interim period, of an agreement the Knesset should decide upon within 2 weeks. What lies in store for the State of Israel in the next 2 weeks?

[Answer] I wouldn't want to give any exact predictions at the moment. People will have reservations, exceptions, they will be sorry, and they will argue. There is no doubt that this constitutes an essential change in the way of life of the State of Israel. There are a number of very basic decisions that we have to make, both from the public view and the military view. The IDF, for example. I am returning home tomorrow. Beginning day after tomorrow, we shall sit down and see what the meaning of our political decision is. This has vast implications for the IDF, for all its arms, both on the ground and in the air. Some arms will be affected more, some less. There will certainly be arguments between us. There will be the basic question of the settlements in Sinai. The nation will have to decide; the Knesset will have to decide. There will be arguments pro and con. The question, really, is whether the settlement between us and the Egyptians will also bring in the Jordanians, perhaps also the Syrians, not today or tomorrow, perhaps the day after tomorrow. The question is whether we shall really consolidate one front that will be calm for many years, how it will affect our economy, the society, how it will affect the youth that will develop in Israel.

I said earlier: The chief problem in the State of Israel is to consolidate a Jewish, Zionist, Israeli state, as you, Dan and I desire. We all have questions and we all have arguments and we have not found yet where we are erring, where we can improve, where we can do much healthier things, so that our nation can really be a light for the nations as we would like, a light for us, not only for the goyyim. Quite often it is darkness also for us. I hope that this move will bring about an essential change on the Egyptian front. This does not only mean the Egyptian front from a purely military point of view, of a tank versus tank and plane versus tank, but whether we really can find a common language with 40 million Egyptians, with all the risks and all the vast possibilities that are contained in a common life in the Middle East region, from Gibraltar, North Africa, Morocco and through to Bab al-Mandab, to Iran, Afghanistan and Saudi Arabia. After all, we are 3 million in a huge edifice. Shall we be fighting all our lives? Maybe yes. If so, please. But it is perhaps also worthwhile to try to see how it is possible to live here. I think it would be worthwhile to try, and we are in the process of a trial. This process began here with the signing of an agreement between the Israeli prime minister, the president of Egypt and the President of the United States. The question is how we shall make use of it. I think that great possibilities are hidden in this.

[Question] The last question refers to the internal relations in the Israeli Cabinet. Recently there has been talk of a certain disharmony. You, too, have been mentioned in that connected, as Mr Disharmony. How would you explain what is happening at Camp David regarding the harmony and the common work in view of what is in store now.

[Answer] Everything is tops. I can even say, in several spheres better than expected. Maybe it is the atmosphere of trees all around us. We were hardly able to see the sky, all is green, the intimacy. But I think it is more than that. I think it is foremost the feeling of the three of us, the prime minister, the foreign minister and myself, and all the rest of the team, especially Dr Baraq, for example. Aharon Baraq, who made an extraordinary contribution to the entire subject. Major General Tamir, Me'ir Rosenne, all the people who were sitting, and we were all the time together, we were eating, talking, playing, thinking, fretting, worrying together, closed and locked up.

I think that the scope and the nature of the task we dealt with contributed to the fact that all those things that in a normal and open life cause--what did you call it--disharmony--here, at Camp David there was complete harmony.

[Question] Mr Defense Minster, thank you very much. [end videotape]

Dayan Interviewed

TA181442Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 18 Sep 78 TA

[Text] We will now broadcast an interview with Foreign Minister Dayan. [begin videotape]

[Dayan] In the long run there is no difference, that is, there is no contradiction between our autonomy plan and this agreement. However, it does have elements that were not there before, which are not contradictory but which were added to the autonomy plan, and second, the contents of the plan at the moment are not the real plan but a framework agreement which will have to be filled with content.

[Question] Looking at the other agreement, how far is it from the plan proposed by the prime minister?

[Answer] There is one basic question which is totally different from our peace proposal vis-a-vis Egypt: The Egyptian condition of the removal of the settlements. They are talking about the removal of the settlers and not the buildings--we are not interested in the buildings--and in addition to this of the 'Ezyon airfield which we assumed would remain a military airfield. From the Egyptian point of view, for this agreement to be implemented the settlers have to leave, the settlements have to be vacated and the 'Ezyon airfield must cease to be a military airfield. It can be a civilian airfield. I doubt if this means an Israeli civilian airfield. Perhaps it will be something in between. Of course when we talk about the difference between leaving the settlements according to our basic plan and their removal according to this proposal, this is also accompanied by the security arrangements that would have had to accompany the settlements were our plan accepted--Israeli security arrangements.

[Question] To what extent are the two documents interdependent and to what extent does each stand in its own right?

[Answer] This is a question to which I do not know the answer for the time being. However, since today two separate agreements were signed, they apparently do not depend on each other. If the Egyptians are willing to implement the agreement with respect to Judaea and Samaria, even to begin its implementation, that is, to conduct negotiations without making this dependent on the second agreement--the Sinai agreement--then this is possible. From a practical point of view I am unsure of how they will behave on this matter, especially since they would like Jordan to join this agreement, and I do not know if Jordan will join. So, if Jordan does not join and the Egyptians do not show a willingness to begin to implement this agreement, then there will only be the Israeli side while the other side--to which the Palestinian representatives will be joined--will not be there. Apparently, there are two different agreements: it is possible to implement the agreement with respect to Judaea and Samaria, even if the Knesset passes a decision not to remove the settlements in the Rafah approaches, resulting in the agreement with Egypt not becoming valid.

[Question] As for the application of the agreement with respect to Judaea and Samaria: To what extent is its application dependent on the degree of Jordan's participation?

[Answer] The peace agreement that is to come after the 5 years stands on its own. That is to say, we have two things: one is the determination of another regime in Judaea and Samaria--a regime based on the abolition of the military government and everything else involved. This does not have to cease after 5 years. But the agreement also talks about a peace treaty and this is not to be drawn up with the Arabs of the territories. It does not depend, therefore, on the abolition of the military government. A peace treaty exists only between states and we do not want to view the Arabs of the territories as another country. Therefore, the peace treaty should be drawn up between us and Jordan. So here we have an overlap in the timetable. As for the settlement referring to the autonomy: stage A refers to 5 years, and at the same time it is agreed that after 5 years peace will be signed with Jordan. But let us say that Jordan does not agree to sign a peace agreement with us after 5 years. This does not mean that the settlement regarding the Arabs of the territories will not remain valid.

[Question] To conclude, could you tell us, Mr Dayan, what your personal feeling is as a person who for many years has been involved in negotiations with the Arabs--after the signing of the agreement tonight?

[Answer] Are you asking a personal question or a public one? If it is a personal question it is a little uncomfortable. It is easier to answer from a public point of view--that is, my feeling as the person involved and so forth. Well, there is no doubt that this proposal for an agreement is a pinnacle compared to all the interim agreements and we have exhausted the whole dictionary--a cease-fire, armistice separation of forces, limitation of forces and so forth--but I want to say something to the heart of the matter if we have another couple of minutes.

Throughout the whole of the past year when for the first time we talked about a real peace agreement it was my position--and I stated it publicly--that we must fully clarify under what conditions we can achieve a real peace with the Arabs, and in this case with Egypt. Not a declaration of principles and not [word indistinct] but to really know what will happen to the settlements and what will happen in Judaea and Samaria and so forth. If and when we learned this, and this is one of the big successes--perhaps not ours but of U.S. President Carter--here we are talking about a total normalization of relations including diplomatic relations and so forth. [sentence as heard] When we know what is being proposed to us and the quid pro quo, so that we can say this is the peace that we are being offered and this is what we have to pay, then we have to decide whether we are prepared or not. This time I am very pleased that the decision on this matter will be in the hands of the people. We do not have the practice of holding referendums. Therefore, it will be in the hands of the Knesset. I am very pleased about this even in its own right. I can see the whole of the house of Israel sitting and discussing this during the next 2 weeks. Those who sit on their balconies on the Sabbath and gossip and so forth--everyone, with his family and children will ask himself whether we should do this or not. This time the people in Israel will have to think about this as will the parties and the newspapers and the people and their families. Is it worthwhile or not? Should we pay the price or not? This is one of the difficult decisions but one of the real tests. Compared to all the things that we deal with during the year this is one of the most basic questions and it is a good thing that it is being thrown to the people. You will think and I will think and in the end we will have to decide. This is what is being offered us this year, within the next 3 months, and this is the price. Are we ready or not?

[Question] What is your assessment? Will they accept it?

[Answer] I do not know. [end videotape]

Begin Interviewed

TA182105Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 18 Sep 78 TA

[Interview with Prime Minister Menahem Begin by correspondents Dan Shilon and Eli Nissan in Washington--videotaped]

[Text] First, a special interview with the prime minister. Mr Begin says that it is not true that Israel has agreed to a joint Jordanian-Israeli rule over Judaea and Samaria and that the only army that will be in Judaea and Samaria even after the period of 5 years will be the IDF. At the same time, the prime minister recommended having joint Jordanian-Israeli guards to guard the border. Mr Begin says that there is no total freezing of settlement, but that in the next 3 months no new settlements will be established.

In a special interview with our U.S. correspondents Eli Nissan and Dan Shilon, the prime minister says: I am a lover of Eretz Yisra'el. I shall always love the Gush Emunim members, even if they demonstrate against me. Here is the interview with Prime Minister Menahem Begin as it took place today in Washington. [begin videotape]

[Shilon] Mr Prime Minister, can we celebrate already?

[Begin] To a certain extent, yes. There is no question that a shift has taken place in the relations between us and Egypt, and there is hope that such a shift will also take place with other Arab countries. However, not entirely; we still have time--several months--to negotiate on the actual peace treaties between ourselves and Egypt. As I said last night at the reception in the White House, I proposed to President as-Sadat maybe to make that period shorter. However, the reason to celebrate is mainly linked to what is called framework for making peace between ourselves and Egypt, which includes almost all the articles of the peace treaty, except for the settlement issue. As you know, we have announced that on this matter only the Knesset will decide, because only it is authorized to decide. However, I have also told President Carter--and he was happy to receive this announcement--that the vote in the Knesset will be totally free, and we will not impose any partisan discipline: neither by the coalition, nor--I hope--by the opposition. Every Knesset member will vote according to his conviction and his conscience: one way or the other. The majority will rule, and the majority's decision will be accepted by all and will be carried out.

[Nissan] Mr Begin, I understand that you are expecting a bitter discussion at the Knesset, a sharp debate on this question, which is, of course, a sensitive question. What will your personal stance be during the debate, or the vote?

[Begin] First of all, I am not expecting any sharp debate, and second, you must know that I am accustomed to sharp debates in the Knesset and that they do not frighten me.

No, I shall for now refrain from saying what my position will be. I still have to consider whether I shall actually participate in the debate. At Camp David I weighed things and have expressed this opinion of mine to the foreign minister, that perhaps, in order to insure that the vote in the Knesset will be totally independent, I will prefer to remain silent and not try to influence the Knesset members. However, I must admit that I have not yet made up my mind.

[Nissan] Is there no fear that this might be otherwise interpreted: you signed an agreement, reached an agreement, yet you are refraining from taking a position?

[Begin] I signed an agreement and I will recommend that it be accepted. We had two arguments: I wanted to convene the Knesset for a special session this coming Monday, during which I will fully report--including the documents and the relevant letters, everything--and will ask that the agreements be approved. Later, I wanted to convene another special Knesset session to decide only about the settlements. I might participate in that second session, but I may remain silent. However, I would like to be left to make the decision, bacause I must still think about it.

[Shilon] Mr Prime Minister, still, with respect to the internal political issue: What does this day symbolize to you as a politician--all of a sudden a movement like the Peace Now Movement is applauding you and several colleagues who certainly are dear to you, from your own movement, are criticizing you?

[Begin] First of all, I am not impressed by the miracles of the Peace Now. Second, I knew that I would have an argument with several friends of mine. I said so at the Knesset immediately following President as-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem. Sometimes, as the French philosophically say, it is a case of c'est la vie--you have to decide, even if you are in disagreement with your best friends, make a decision! I am convinced and believe with all my heart and soul that the way we have taken is the right one. I also said several weeks ago that according to our whole experience, this is the only way that might lead to peace. There is no other. Since we have now taken a very serious step toward peace, my conscience is clear and I shall face my friends. If I get several stones thrown at me, I am used to that too. I shall probably stay alive and continue along this path. Perhaps there are also various disagreements. I have heard various commentators on U.S. television and they gave erroneous, not exact, information. Things will straighten out, of course, during the day; here during this interview, too, and mainly through the Knesset debate, because I will present to the Knesset all the documents, every phrase, every comma will be brought before the Knesset. It appears that the commas, too, have significance over which we sometimes argued at Camp David.

[Shilon] How will you face Gush Emunim, for example, which is bound to request more settlements, which you have promised? You said--the day you entered office, or the day you were elected--there would be many more Allon More's?

[Begin] I have said there would be, and there are, many Allon More's. What have we committed ourselves to? We have a period, I said--true--we will refrain from settling--by the way, not in all the places, but in certain places. As I told President Carter, we will also take into account the possibility of establishing Nahal footholds. There is nothing like what is called a total freezing of the settlements, and all of this is out in the open, this is what I told the U.S. President. However, basically, I am prepared to admit that during this period of the negotiations, I think it wise specifically during--how long is it--90 days not to establish settlements, it is possible to wait for 3 months. The Israeli nation has waited for peace for a much longer period. That, I think, was done wisely and I have no regrets about it and I will argue with each one of the lovers of Eretz Yisra'el, among which I am numbered.

What I want to say is that Gush Emunim, even if it demonstrates against me or against my way, and even if it uses vile words--I shall always love the Gush Emunim people. I love them, they are true pioneers, they are men of conviction and of understanding. They may curse me as they wish, and I will return love to them. For selfless love, as you know, Israel has been redeemed.

[Nissan] Mr Prime Minister, several minutes ago you mentioned something about erroneous interpretations of this agreement on television and in the press. In this context, could you clarify what is called the rights of....

[Begin] Oh, I shall give several examples, such as: it was said that we have agreed to have a joint Jordanian-Israeli rule over Judaea and Samaria: nothing of the sort. We have, however, agreed that there will be joint Israeli-Jordanian guards to watch over the border. This is a beautiful thing and will demand cooperation which is good. It will also bear fruit in the future, but we will not introduce any foreign army into Judaea and Samaria. The only army that will be stationed in Judaea and Samaria--and not only for 5 years, but beyond that--will be our army, and it will maintain our national security: only it, nothing else.

[Nissan] Allow me only to continue on this note. On this point, during the briefing to the correspondents here at the signing of the agreement, it was said that the agreement in fact answers the question of the legitimate rights of the Palestinians. Can this definition, in your opinion, be accepted?

[Begin] Yes. We have accepted what is called in English legitimate rights, because everyone has his own interpretation. The word legitimate, which is linked to rights--as I tried to explain to my hosts at Camp David--has no meaning, really, because the English tongue is very rich. The two words are of Latin origin, so that one can also say: rightful rights. This would be a tautology, simply a repetition. So, when we saw that for our hosts and for the other party it is a matter of a feeling of dignity because they have already used that expression, and because it does not change reality, we accepted it, and everyone has his own interpretation of what the legitimate rights are. If it transpires that any demand is illegitimate, illegal, then we will not accept it.

[Shilon] As for the treaty with Egypt and the security assurances: Perhaps you could disclose to us what security assurances Israel will receive, if it receives them?

[Begin] We have no security assurances, we have never, and from no element, asked for security guarantees. I think that the arrangement we have accomplished, proposed and accepted in the Sinai is based on security for Israel. There will be totally demilitarized zones, where no soldier will be located; there will be thinned-out areas--we shall, of course, be on guard. We shall secure freedom of shipping not only in the Tiran Straits, but also in the Suez Canal; not only for goods, but also for ships flying the Israeli flag--this has been promised and concluded, and so it will be, and the arrangement with Egypt is based entirely on security for Israel.

[Shilon] Has the United States undertaken to establish an Israeli airbase in place of the bases which we will leave?

[Begin] Yes, the United States has promised to establish two alternative airfields. This is not for the United States, it is for us, so that strategically there will be no change; neither in the north nor in the south.

[Nissan] Are there additional bilateral agreements between Israel and the United States, or between Egypt and the United States?

[Begin] There are exchanges of letters on various issues. The letters, too, will be publicized. They are not confidential.

[Nissan] Do you mean only on security issues, or on other questions as well?

[Begin] On various problems. We have exchanged letters, and they will all be publicized, so that in 24 hours, every individual in the United States, in Israel, will know about them. Especially since I will present them to the Knesset. We have not drawn up any secret agreements.

[Nissan] Perhaps you could clarify one point which was raised yesterday: To what degree are the implementation--or the realization--of the two documents, the agreement concerning the relations with Egypt and the document discussing the framwork for making peace, conditioned on each other?

[Begin] They are not conditioned upon each other, but there is an understanding that a comprehensive peace must be reached. This means, as I have already told you, the mere framework has already given us the basis, almost 98 percent, for signing the peace treaty. As for Judaea, Samaria and Gaza, the principles have already been stated: there will be an autonomy, not a Palestinian state, under no circumstances will there be a Palestinian state, no foreign army in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza, only our army will guard our security. However, all the practical steps must be taken, namely, to elect the administrative council, to abolish the military government, and first the administration of the military government, and allow them indeed to live in autonomy and live together with us in peace, equality and mutual honor--that is what we have always wanted. This is for a period of 5 years, a period of seriousness: we shall all observe and see what happens in reality. I can say that perhaps this period will be extended, and if it is extended, this will also be in accordance with the desire of our hosts--if it should be extended. Of course, everything depends on the agreements that will be reached, if they are reached--as I hope--in the next few years. However, for the time being, the difference, or the shift, is in that without giving up any principle--and I say this with respect to both parties--we reached a realistic agreement. In this way, it was possible--as I claimed a year ago--to reach an agreement, and reality has proved this.

[Shilon] Mr Prime Minister, do you have signs to indicate that King Husayn is going to join the negotiations?

[Begin] I have no signs as of yet, however, I hope he joins. In any case, in the document, we invited him to join.

[Shilon] Why, in the course of the entire summit, in fact up to the last day, was there no practical meeting--working meeting--between yourself and President as-Sadat?

[Begin] There was no need for one. We worked day and night. I went to President as-Sadat yesterday, after I had already been informed that everything was finished for the best.

I called him and told him that I wanted to come to him. I also had to thank him for autographing--for my grandchildren--the picture showing himself, President Carter and me. President Carter signed too, so did President as-Sadat. It is interesting that Mr Carter was so kind as to bring these signed pictures to me personally. They are for Merav, for Mikhal, for Yehonatan and for 'Aminadav and for Orit and for Ayyelet and for Osnat. Did I mention all my eight grandchildren? [somybody mentions the name of Na'ama] Oh, and also for Na'ama, who is the beauty in our family, precisely her I had forgotten for a moment. I signed under my picture in Hebrew, granddad. That's all.

Then I told President as-Sadat that I came to thank him first of all for the autographs, and a very friendly talk ensued. We promised each other that we shall have negotiations between ourselves and that we shall show understanding to one another and try to overcome difficulties. Later, after I had left his cabin, as it is called in English, so to speak--I wish every man in Israel had such a cabin, especially those living in poor housing--he replied: In a quarter of an hour I will be at your place. Indeed, he returned my visit, and then I invited all my colleagues: the foreign minister, the defense minister, all the members of the delegation. We worked as a team. I cannot remember a better team, honestly. I always work with a team, but this time our sessions would continue till 0400, because after the meetings with the Americans and the Egyptians I would convene the entire delegation to hear, and voice, a report, hold a debate on what was to be done the following day, what was to be accepted and what was to be rejected, and that is why, up to yesterday, during that special meeting with Mr as-Sadat, there was no need. When we finished, we made visits to each other, shook hands--we still did not embrace, that we did only at the White House--and said that we shall endeavor to sign a peace treaty, so that there is real peace with cooperation, with ambassadors and visits. Really, I wish for you to be able to travel and see the pyramids soon.

[Shilon] Did you find out from President as-Sadat why he called you the obstacle to peace?

[Begin] No. It was not tactful to return to the past. We had two talks together with President Carter which took 5 hours. The first talk was pretty hard, naturally, and we occasionally exchanged words which I would not say were hurtful, but which were sharp. There was a lot to talk about. However, we all agreed that all this belongs to the past, it is very personal and such things happen. One draws a line through them and turns a new page. I reminded President as-Sadat that both of us, without contacting each other, have used the same turn of phrase, he in Cairo and I in Jerusalem: Let us turn a new page, and indeed we have.

[Nissan] Mr Prime Minister, the representatives of the press do not recall such confidentiality, such successful confidentiality, being applied to a summit like this, and yet there were rumors of crises in the course of the summit. Perhaps you could say at what point in fact the breakthrough was made toward the agreement which we now see?

[Begin] There were crises, and this is just natural. Occasionally it seemed that we were going to go home, each delegation wanted to go home.

I told Professor Brzezinski: Listen, this is a deluxe concentration camp, what are we doing here? So he told me, according to your experience you perhaps had begun digging a tunnel, and I told him: Ya'aqov Meridor is in New York, and if things continue this way, I will invite him and he will immediately start working. Ya'aqov Meridor, you know, dug the famour tunnels in the British concentration camps [in Kenya].

But all this was done in good spirits and things are well known from all international conferences: the Vienna conference, the Berlin conference, that in Versailles--in all the international conferences someone throws out a hint that things are not working out and he wishes to book a train--in those days people used to travel by train, not fly in airplanes--and that he is packing and leaving. Slowly, slowly we will solve the problem. This is what happened several times at Camp David, too, because very serious matters were involved, and there was a crisis even at the last moment, yesterday noon. But I will not reveal today the minute details of that crisis. We thought that we would not be able to sign, but in only 1 hour we overcame the entire crisis and could with a light heart and a clear conscience sign. We have not given up any of the principles which we have believed in since our youth. [end videotape]

Major Haddad Reacts

TA181358Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 18 Sep 78 TA

[Text] The Christian militia commander in southeastern Lebanon, Sa'd Haddad, joined those praising the Camp David agreements, but he voiced apprehension that Syria will try to thwart them through an intensification of the tension in Lebanon.

Talking to our correspondent in the north, Yehezqel Hame'iri, Sa'd Haddad said that the agreements regarding the Palestinians should oblige the Palestinians residing in Lebanon to settle in Judaea, Samaria and in Gaza.

Yamit Settlers Protest

TA190619Y Jerusalem POST in English 19 Sep 78 p 2 TA

[By Harry Wall]

[Text] Yamit--over 500 residents of Yamit gathered in the town plaza last night to hear plans for persuading the government not to return the Sinai settlements to Egypt.

Civic leaders urged residents to launch a campaign which would include public protests, media exposure and vigorous lobbying of Knesset members in order to keep this city under Israeli sovereignty.

Earlier in the day representatives of all the settlements in the Rafah area gathered at Moshav Netiv Ha'asara, where a "declaration of principles" was concluded to serve as a rallying point for the inhabitants of the region.

The meeting decided: "That the Rafah settlements fervently desire peace, but that real peace cannot be based on dismantling settlements and uprooting lives" and "that the proposed return of the Sinai settlements is an anti-Zionist act and goes against the history of the Jewish state."

Though clearly shocked and angered by the decision reached at Camp David, all of the Sinai residents interviewed by the Jerusalem POST yesterday expressed their willingness to abide by the forthcoming vote in the Knesset and not to stand in the way of a peace treaty with Egypt.

Regional Council Chairman Yossi Ma'as, who expressed cautious optimism that Sinai settlers might not, after all, have to leave their homes, will head a local delegation that will visit Jerusalem today to begin lobbying Knesset members.

While one speaker called upon yesterday's Yamit gathering to "look out for yourselves and begin thinking about compensation" (for their property), the large majority present were against any sort of acquiescence at this time.

Despite the attempts by local leaders to convey hope until the situation clears up, an unmistakable air of pessimism, if not fatalism, loomed over this scenic coastal town. Few people were willing to discuss what they would do if and when they had to leave, but the matter was clearly on everyone's mind. "There's still a lot of time ahead of us before we have to consider those details," said one of the town's veterans dejectedly.

Gush Emunim Condemns

TA181415Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 18 Sep 78 TA

[Text] The Gush Emunim secretariat declared today that the Camp David accord is one of submission and betrayal. In a Gush Emunim resolution, which was made public only a short while ago, it was said that this is not a peace agreement but an agreement for betrayal in Eretz Yisra'el of the redemption of the people in its land. Further, members of Gush Emunim say, we cannot conceive of someone daring to cease settlement in Judaea and Samaria and uproot the settlements in the Rafah approaches. Moreover, agreement to this is a betrayal of the principles of Zionism. At the end of its statement, the Gush Emunim says that the person who endorsed this agreement does not deserve to be leader of the government. This evening members and supporters of Gush Emunim will hold an emergency meeting in Allon More.

Greater Israel Movement Reacts

TA181041Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 18 Sep 78 TA

[Text] Sevi Shilo'ah, chairman of the Greater Israel Movement, has said that the Camp David agreement is a treacherous agreement and after the Egyptians get all of the Sinai they will seek to achieve the permanent goals of the Arabs. He said that 17 May, the day of the Likud's rise to power, is a black day for the country and Begin should resign or run for elections at the head of the Peace Now Movement. Shilo'ah is of the opinion that an emergency national government should now be established.

Professor Weitz Reacts

TA181022Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 18 Sep 78 TA

[Text] A public storm was aroused some time ago by the remarks of the head of the Settlement Department of the Jewish Agency about the conditional establishment of a Palestinian state. Correspondent Gad Shimron heard Professor Weitz' reaction this morning: [begin recording]

I do not know the details yet. One thing is clear: peace comes before all else. It seems to me that the proposal I made will now be most realistic and will have to be examined at length. There are parts I have not yet publicized. These concern the possibilities of carrying out development plans in the Sinai if an agreement is reached with Egypt and water can be carried from the Nile both for them and for us. This opens a great era for us and for our sons and grandsons, an era of farreaching significance. [end recording]

Kollek Concerned About Jerusalem

TA181406Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 18 Sep 78 TA

[Text] According to reports from the White House, at this stage the question of the future of Jerusalem in the expected agreement is unclear. It was only said that on this issue messages would be exchanged between Prime Minister Begin and President as-Sadat.

Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek sent a message of congratulations to the prime minister and thanked him for the great achievement at Camp David. At the same time, Kollek said, he is concerned, now more than ever, about maintaining the unity of Jerusalem. A real peace agreement will be one that insures Jerusalem's status as the capital of Israel, says Mayor Kollek.

West Bankers, Others React

TA180958Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 18 Sep 78 TA

[Excerpts] Here are some up-to-date reactions which we received a few minutes ago, and some we received earlier.

The mayor of Bethlehem told our correspondent that this is a first and welcome step toward a real peace. In the opinion of Elyas Frayj, the freezing of settlements is a first step to solving the problem of Judaea and Samaria. As for autonomy, Mr Frayj proposes waiting to see the entire agreement.

Mustafa Dudin, an opponent of the PLO, did not hope for a better result than that which came out of the conference. Dudin hopes that the entire Arab world will be blessed by the agreement. He believes that there will be opponents of the agreement in towns in the West Bank; however, the participation of the Jordanians in the Middle East peace process will increase.

PLO supporters in the West Bank refused to react and they prefer to wait and see how things develop.

The leaders of the Rafah Approaches Action Committee are meeting at this moment in an emergency session to discuss the implications of the peace agreement to be signed with Egypt on settlement in the Yamit District. A member of the action committee, Yosi Maas, told our correspondent for settlement affairs, Yigal Goren: To our regret settlement has again been raised as a barrier to peace. The cessation of settlement is a mistake which casts doubts on the Zionism in Eretz Yisra'el over past years. The Yamit Action Committee is waiting for additional details on the fate of settlement in the region prior to deciding on how it will act and react.

The Peace Now Movement is happy. This morning it welcomed what has been achieved at Camp David. The Peace Now Movement welcomes the prime minister's willingness to cease the establishment of settlements in Judaea and Samaria. In the movement's opinion this was a necessary step on the road to peace with Israel's neighbors. The movement points out that the majority of the people are willing to make far-reaching concessions for the sake of peace. Peace Now says that a majority of the people will stand behind the prime minister on this path.

More W. Bank Reactions

TA181003Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 18 Sep 78 TA

[From the Morning Newsreel]

[Excerpts] Our correspondent for Arab affairs, Arye Gus, brought the agreement to the attention of personages in Judaea and Samaria this morning and here is his report: [begin recording]

The initial reactions in Judaea and Samaria are sympathetic. I should perhaps begin with the popular, spontaneous reaction. The first words I heard from several houses on which I called this morning for a reaction were: Mabruk! A poet of one of the Arab papers in East Jerusalem burst into tears.

The reactions of personages in Judaea and Samaria are more controlled. ('Aziz Shihada), one of the prominent people calling for an independent Palestinian state, says that the agreement seems good at this moment. I am happy that for the first time the Palestinians will be given the right to participate in the determination of their future. (Anwar Nusaybah), the former defense minister of the Jordanian Government, also says this is wonderful news and he welcomes it. AL-QUDS editor, (Mahmud Abu Zuluf): I personally welcome every peace agreement achieved. This is also the reaction of Tulkarm mayor, Hilmi Hanun. However, all of them want to peruse the details of the agreement.

This is the initial reaction. Informed sources, however, foresee that in the course of the day hostile elements controlled by the PLO will try to call people out into the streets for demonstrations. At any rate, the security forces are as prepared as ever to prevent demonstrations and disturbances. [end recording]

East Jerusalem Dailies Criticize

TA190655Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 19 Sep 78 TA

[From the Morning Newsreel]

[Text] The negative reactions in Judaea and Samaria continued this morning against the Camp David conference decisions, this time on the pages of the Arab papers published in East Jerusalem. Our correspondent Arye Gus studies them:

All the Arab papers this morning carry hurriedly-taken polls of personalities and notables in Judaea and Samaria, asking them for their reactions. The views heard by the editors of the Arab papers are no different from those we heard yesterday: a complete rejection and negation of the Camp David decisions. There is nothing new in the reasoning. The decisions ignore the right of the Palestinian people to independence and self-determination, several mayors say. The Camp David conference pushed the Palestine Liberation Organization out of the negotiations process. Others attack the idea of autonomy and self-rule, but, while the moderates present questions, the PLO supporters in the territories interpret these questions negatively.

The paper AL-FAJR accuses Egypt of making a separate peace with Israel and denies that it has the right to speak in the name of the Palestinians. Both the extremist papers--AL-FAJR and ASH-SHA'B--apologize for not being able to publish editorials this morning. According to the editors, they were removed by censorship.

The paper AL-QUDS, on the other hand, this morning stresses the question of Jerusalem and in an emotional editorial it determines that the future of the area is not dependent on an Israeli withdrawal from the Golan Heights or even from Judaea and Samaria; the key is the future of Jerusalem, the ownership of the holy sites. The paper appeals to As-Sadat in a last-minute call not to make a peace pact with Israel without guarantees for the return of Jerusalem into the arms of the Arabs and Islam. It reminds the rulers of Saudi Arabia of King Faysal's vow not to abandon Jerusalem.

President Navon Comments

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[Text] In Jerusalem here is the reaction, a few minutes ago, of President Yizhaq Navon: [begin recording] I do hope that it will open a new era in the life of the peoples of the Middle East. We have rivers, you can say, of blood dividing Israel from its neighbors and it is high time for peace to come and reign in this region. The peoples need it; they need it badly and I think that this agreement is a reflection and a genuine expression of the will of the peoples. The people themselves had an opportunity of expressing their will when they received so warmly As-Sadat here in Israel and when the Egyptian people received him so warmly on his way back, when he came to Egypt. There were difficulties and obstacles on the way, but it seems that President Carter made a real effort, and both sides to the discussions saw the importance of reaching an agreement at this state. [end recording]

GUSH EMUNIM ESTABLISHES NEW SETTLEMENT NEAR NABULUS

TA190643Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 19 Sep 78 TA

[Text] Last night Gush Emunim members demonstratively established a new settlement on a rocky hill south of Nabulus. Twenty families went there from the Qaddum camp and, together with hundreds of escorts, established a hut and several tents there.

The settlers were accompanied by MK Ge'ula Kohen, who stayed with them overnight, and she again called for an expression of no confidence in the cabinet.

Hanan Porat, a member of the Gush Emunim secretariat, said at the settlement site that he and his colleagues were planning to establish more such settlements.

Our correspondent reports that the new settlement is located on a hill where it is assumed that the biblical Elon More was located. The settlement is far from the highway and there is no paved road to it. The settlers carried all the equipment to the site.

Our correspondent was told that military personnel in the area did not disturb the establishment of the settlement, although IDF roadblocks were later set up on the roads near the one leading to the new settlement.

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